(BY PERMISSION) **ROYAL**

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION

FOR

September 1813.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of the late General Sir Thomas Musgrave, Bart.
Captain D'Angibau's Plan for forming a Square, &c. &c. &c.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, 30th August, 1813.

WITH this Number is published a Supplement, containing Subjects of the greatest importance, viz.—*Military Biography*. The late Gen. the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Colonel of the 47th Regt. of Foot, and M. P. for Tavistock. Captain Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, the bearer of the dispatches containing the account of the glorious Battle of Victoria. Alexander I. and Francis II.—*Russian Campaigns*. The Armistice. Anecdotes of Buonaparte and his Army in the Retreat from Moscow.—Of the Population of the United States. Calculation of the present number of Inhabitants of the United States. Of the Territory of the United States. Of the Value of Lands in the United States.—Escape of the Earl of March after the Evacuation of Burgos. Do. of the Prince of Orange.—Incapacity of General Cuesta. Entry of Sir Arthur Wellesley into Spain in 1809. Battle of Talavera.—Facts and Calculations respecting the Population and Territory of the United States of America.—Considerations for Officers whose Duties have called them to Employment upon or near the Scenes of Ancient Renown, &c. &c.—*Poetical Essays* on *Military Subjects*. The Pursuit. By Mrs. John Philippart, Author of "Muscovy," &c. The Battle of Salamanca. By W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq.—*Campaigns* in the *Peninsula*.—Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula, continued from the 12th No.—Court Martial on Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment.—*Gazettes*, &c. &c.—*Deaths*, *Marriages*, *Births*.—Index.—It is also embellished with a Portrait of the late Gen. the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, and a Map of Spain.

To the Author of "Considerations for Officers whose Duties have called them to Employment upon or near the Scenes of Ancient Renown, &c." inserted page 624 of the Supplementary Number, the Army and ourselves are much indebted: we, therefore, earnestly solicit the continuation of his valuable assistance.

The additional highly-honourable title we have acquired to our work, is highly gratifying to our feelings, and will encourage us to a continuation of our exertions on every point that can promote the benefit of the Officers of the British Army, and the Military Profession at large.

We shall give Publicity in the Third Volume of this Work to various highly important State Papers, and other interesting Documents relating to all the foreign Courts of Europe; their Policy, Resources, and Cabinet Intrigues.—These Papers will be procured and drawn up expressly for the Military Panorama, and we therefore shall feel it an obligation due to ourselves, to punish with the greatest severity any plagiarisms, &c. therefrom.

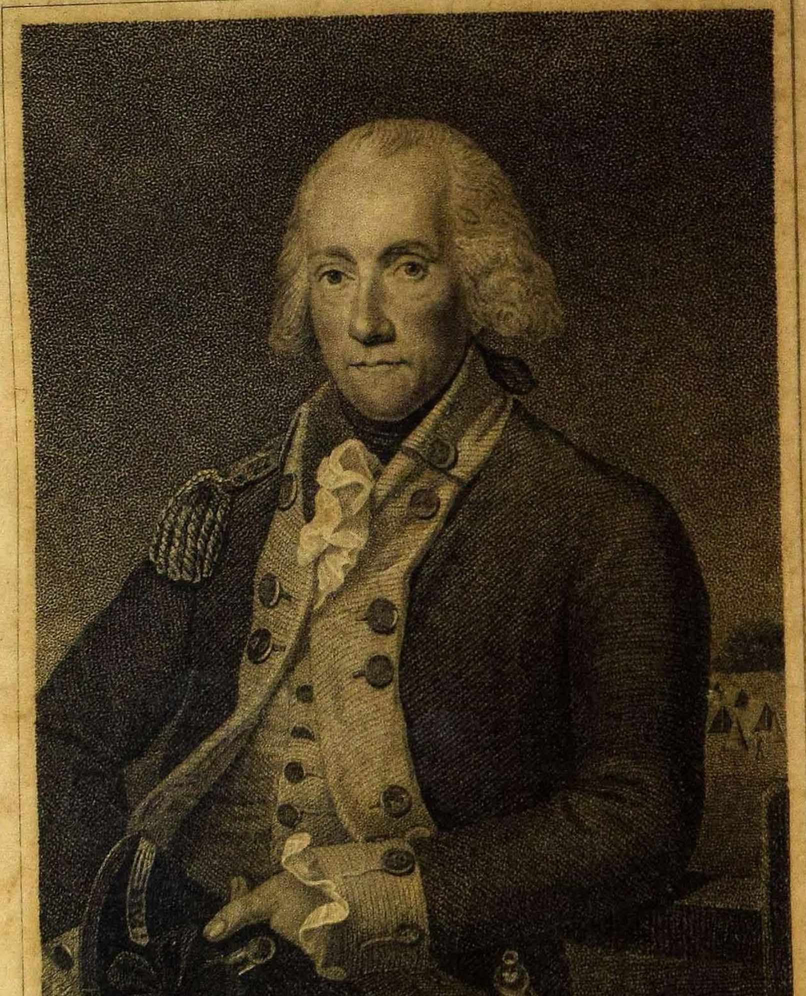
In compliance with the wishes of several distinguished Officers, a List of the Subscribers and Supporters of this Work will be published with the Third Volume. The Friends to the Undertaking are therefore requested to communicate their Names and Addresses to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.

Captain S.'s Review has been received, and is under consideration.

The interesting Papers relating to the Presentation of a Medal to Captain Latham, of the 2d batt. 3d Foot, for his gallantry in defending the Colours of that Regiment in action at Albuera, were not received in time for our present publication, but will appear in the First Number of the Third Volume, published on the 1st of October.

Military Essays, Reviews of Military Works, Biographical Notes, Journals of Sieges, and every Military Operation, will at all times be particularly attended to; and the authors of such communications may rest assured that the Editor will preserve an inviolable secrecy as to their names, and when requested will confer with them personally on the subject of their communications.

As the Panorama is published in a manner that will always render it not only a useful and necessary, but also an elegant work for the confined library of the Military man, and to deserve a prominent place on the shelves of the scholar and the gentleman, it consequently requires very considerable time for printing and binding, and it is therefore requested that those correspondents who are desirous for an early publication of their favours, will transmit them at the commencement of each month, directed to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.



General
Sir Thomas Musgrave.

Engraved for the Military Panorama,

by Henry Richard Cook, from the Picture by L. Abbot, painted in 1786.

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THE

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION FOR SEPTEMBER 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

The late General Sir THOMAS MUSGRAVE, Bart. Colonel of the 76th or Indostan Regiment of Foot.

BIOGRAPHICAL sketches of the military services of officers who have distinguished themselves in high situations of trust and difficulty, when impartially delineated, are of particular utility to the profession of arms, as conducive to the admirable purpose of holding out to young students those precepts which should influence them in acquiring a knowledge of their profession, and in afterwards directing their conduct in those pursuits which are connected with the military service of the country.

To Military Biography a further important object attaches, viz. the appropriating of a justly discriminated approbation of those superior officers by whom such examples have been afforded; and in case the frigid hand of death should no longer suffer their lamp of life to shine as a guide around, to call forth all the vivifying powers of memory; to pay with fond recollection the tribute due to the defenders of the soil, the interests, the constitutional energies and glories of Great-Britain, and all the relative and social charities of life. Nor in these heart-affecting delineations of character is the biographer without his remuneration; for in nurturing the vegetating plant of gratitude, which, to the disappointment of philosophy and moral improvement, is less indigenous to this or any other soil than it should be, he gratifies his own feelings, and calls forth the best propensities, that perchance before were only quiescent in the minds of others; for when delineating the combinations of reason which led to the best productions of decisive judgment under various diffi-

culties that can be adequately found out on the spot only where they occurred, and surmounted only by discipline, by foresight, and by perseverance, though some times they may be evinced by operations slow in themselves, yet at other times, as occasion may admit, breaking forth with the patriotic ardour of military fire, encircling the whole horizon with a meridian lustre of gallantry and glory; to speak of officers of such inestimable qualifications, who think of life itself, and all those little interests which the generality of its devotees are usually attaching to it, in a secondary point of view, and standing on a pre-eminence of thought and action, is a theme which carries with it no mean pleasure, which may well occupy the pen of a biographer; and will not fail to expand the mind, and create an esteem and respect for officers who have furnished proofs of such qualifications.

The departed hero who is the subject of this memoir, was the sixth son of Sir Richard Musgrave*, of Hayton Castle, in the

* The family of Musgrave is of very great antiquity and considerable celebrity in the North of England. They were originally settled at Musgrave, in Westmoreland.

Sir Edward Musgrave, Knight, was created Baronet under the great seal of Scotland, 20th October, 1638, in the reign of Charles I.; he married the daughter of Sir Nicholas Graham of Netherby, in the county of Cumberland, by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters.—Sir Edward greatly distinguished himself in the royal cause, and was appointed by King Charles I. Colonel of a regiment which he raised and maintained at his own expense, with the sacrifice of his fortune, and the loss of his estate, which was burned during the civil wars. Sir Edward attended King Charles I. and II. in several memorable battles, and particularly at the battle of Worcester, and when upon His Majesty's horse being shot under him there, Sir Edward remounted him upon his own horse, and shifted for himself till that fatal battle was over, when he escaped into Scotland to the Duke of Gordon's for sanctuary—he there lay concealed for some time, till the Usurper heard of him, and sent a message to the Duke—"*That, if he did not forthwith deliver up Ned Musgrave, that arch rebel, (as he termed him) he would send a troop of horse, and storm his castle.*" But the Duke being a man of more honour than to betray a person fled to him for refuge, suffered him to escape thence to the Isle of Man; soon after which he died, having raised for himself a lasting monument of honour and reputation, and was buried at St. Aspatria in Cumberland, 22d November, 1663; he was succeeded in his title by his eldest son Richard. Sir Edward had two sisters, one of whom died unmarried, and the other, Eleanor Musgrave, married in 1603 Sir Cristopher Lowther, Knight, from whom are descended all the branches of that ancient and opulent family at Lowther, Whitehaven, Maske, and Swillington, and of which the present Lord Lonsdale is the head.

Sir Richard Musgrave (2d Bart.) was Vice-Admiral of Cumberland and Westmoreland in the reign of Queen Anne; under the Prince Orange of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain; in 1668 he married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of William James, of Washington, son of the Bishop of Durham; in 1684 he was appointed Sheriff of Cumberland. Sir Richard obtained by his marriage

county of Cumberland; his mother was the second daughter of John Hylton, Esq. of Hilton * Castle, in the County of Durham.

part of the manor or lordship of Washington, which is now vested in the present Sir James Musgrave, the 8th Bart. of the family.—His issue was five sons and four daughters, one of whom, James, grandfather to the present Baronet, was Rector of Grausden, in the county of Cambridge, and married to Catherine, daughter of James Perrott, Esq. of Northleigh, in the county of Oxford, sister to Henry Perrott, Esq. late Knight of the Shire of the said county, by whom he had six sons and three daughters: the eldest son died an infant.—Sir Richard was succeeded by his eldest son Richard.

Sir Richard Musgrave (3d Bart.) married Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Ramsden, of Crowestone, in the county of York; in the year 1705 he was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland; he died in October 1711, and was buried at Aspatria.—Sir Richard left issue two sons, Richard and William James: the latter died without issue; the elder, Richard, born in 1701, succeeded his father.

Sir Richard Musgrave (4th Bart.) married Anne, sister to John Hylton, Esq. of Hylton Castle, in the county of Durham, by whom he had issue six sons and one daughter.—He died on the 5th of October, 1739, and was buried at Aspatria: he was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard.

Sir Richard Musgrave (5th Bart.) in pursuance of the will of his maternal uncle John Hylton, took the name of Hylton in 1746: he married Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, of Chester-le-Street, in the county of Durham, many years Member of Parliament for that county.—He died in June, 1755, without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother William. The only issue of Sir Richard Hylton was two daughters; the eldest, Susannah Sophia Musgrave Hylton, died unmarried, on the 27th of November, 1768, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields; and the youngest, Eleanor Musgrave Hylton, married on the 28th of August, 1763, William Joliffe, Esq. M. P. for Petersfield, and father to J. Joliffe, Esq. the present representative for that borough.

Sir William Musgrave (6th Bart.) was born at Hayton Castle, in the parish of Aspatria, the 8th of October, 1735.—On the 7th of April, 1753, he entered the Middle Temple; on the 5th of May, 1758, he was called to be a Barrister at Law; on the 10th of December, 1759, he married Isabella, daughter of William Lord Byron, and relict of Henry Earl of Carlisle; on the 15th of March, 1763, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for managing the Revenue of the Customs; on the 14th of March, 1774, he was elected one of the Fellows of the Royal Antiquarians of London; in 1780, he was appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the Royal Society; in 1783, he was elected one of the Trustees of the British Museum, to which he was also a considerable benefactor by a valuable collection of books, &c.; July, 1785, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accompts; in 1786, he was appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries; the 25th of May, 1789, he was called to be a member of the Middle Temple; in 1795 Reader thereof; and afterwards Bencher and Treasurer.—Having filled all the above-mentioned offices and employments with ability and integrity, he died 3d of January, 1800, and was buried at the parish church of St. James's, London.—He was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother Thomas, born at Aspatria, 26th of November, 1738, the subject of this memoir.

* This family is also of remote antiquity, and were formerly barons of the realm; for we find that in the 23d, 24th, and 25th years of Edward I. and the 4th year of Edward II. Robert de Hilton, of Hilton, was summoned to Parliament.—The manor

The services of Gen. Musgrave were directed to America, the East and West Indies, and other places; and his conduct as an officer, as well as his gallantry and resolution, were so very conspicuous as to be frequently noticed in both houses of parliament during the American War; and more particularly in 1780, when the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels Musgrave and Meadowes appear to have been a general theme of commendation.—In the West Indies he was alike distinguished, and was present at the taking of Guadaloupe, Grenada, &c.

At the age of seventeen, viz. in 1754, Mr. Musgrave entered on a military life, as an Ensign in the 3d East Kent or Buffs Regiment of Foot. On the 21st of June 1756, this officer obtained a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, and on the 20th of August 1759, a company in the 64th; on the 23d of July 1772, he received the brevet rank of Major, and in the attack the Americans made on the British at the White Plains, the Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment being killed, he was raised from the rank of brevet to be full Major of that regiment, the 17th of August 1774, having received a severe wound in the action. The 28th of August 1776, this officer was promoted to a Lieutenant-Coloneley in the 40th regiment, and we feel that we should be committing an injustice to the memory of that veteran, and the other members of the 40th regiment, if we were to pass over in silence the following gallant display of military skill and courage, which occurred soon after that officer took the command of it.

In October 1777 the Royal Army lay at German Town, a very long and considerable village, about six miles from Philadelphia, and which, stretching on both sides of the great road to the southward, forms a continued sheet of two miles in length.—The line of encampment crossed German Town at right angles about the centre, the left wing extending on the west from the town to Schuylkell.—

and castle of Hilton were in the possession of this family as early as the time of King Athelstone; the estate continued with them till the year 1746, when, on the death of John Hilton, Esq. uncle to General Musgrave, who retained the title of baron, the estate was sold to Mrs. Bowes, relict to George Bowes, Esq. of Gibside, in the county of Durham. Of the Hilton family it has been said, that their genius was turned to war. No family have perhaps ever shewn more patriotic ardour, or been more lavish of their blood in the service of their country; it appearing that since the time of the conquest, one was slain at Feversham, in Kent; one in Normandy; one at Mentz; three in the holy wars under Richard I.; three at the battle of Bourdeaux under the Black Prince; one at Agincourt; two at Berwick on Tweed against the Scots; two at the battle of St. Albans; five at Market Bosworth; and four at Flodden Field.

That army was covered in front by mounted and dismounted German Chasseurs; a battalion of light infantry, and the Queen's American Rangers were in the front of the right; and the 40th regiment, with another battalion of light infantry, were posted at the head of the village. Lord Cornwallis lay at Philadelphia with four battalions of grenadiers; and three regiments were detached on the side of Chester.

The enemy were encamped at Skippach Creek, about six miles from German Town: they had received some reinforcements, and they were not ignorant that the Royal Army was weakened by the detachments it had made to Philadelphia and Chester.—These circumstances induced an enterprize little expected, and seemingly as little suited, to the general caution, and to the supposed genius and disposition of Washington. Instead of shunning, as usual, every thing that might lead to an action, the American army quitted its strong post at Skippach Creek at six in the evening, and marched all night to surprise and attack the Royal Army at German Town.

At three o'clock in the morning their approach was discovered by the patroles, and the army was immediately called to arms.—They began their attack upon the 40th regiment, and battalion of light infantry, by which it was accompanied. These corps, after a vigorous resistance, being at length overpowered by numbers, were pressed and pursued into the village. In this exigence, a measure, upon which much of the future fortune of the day depended, was instantly and happily adopted, by Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, who threw himself, with six companies of the 40th regiment, into a large and strong store-house, in the possession of Mr. Chews, which lay full in front of the enemy.

By this measure they were checked in their forward hope and design of gaining complete and immediate possession of that long town, which, among other great and obvious advantages, would have enabled them effectually to separate the right and left wings of the Royal Army. The Colonel, and his brave party, surrounded by a whole brigade, and though attacked on every side with great resolution, defended the house with the most undaunted courage; and notwithstanding the enemy at length brought cannon up to the assault, he still maintained his post with equal intrepidity, pouring a dreadful and unceasing fire through the windows.—The enemy had sent an officer with a flag of truce to summon this party to surrender; but the British not seeing him advance, owing to the fog and surrounding smoke, he was shot, and the enemy had therefore

determined to put every man to the sword. On this account, the American General, instead of masking the house, by leaving a proper detachment for that purpose, and pushing forward with the rest of his troops, (which was the only measure from which any success could probably have resulted) halted his column and brought up artillery to batter and force this post, which appeared to him so formidable. Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, and his companions in arms, though so few in number, continued to defend this house most gallantly. The enemy brought up their cavalry in support of the attack, and by means of their artillery and shells perforated the house like a cullender, and forced an iron bar which barricadoed the front door, and thereby obtained an entrance into the house; they were, nevertheless, repulsed by the bayonets of the gallant 40th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave continued to maintain his post with unshaken perseverance till a detachment from the main army made its appearance and afforded him succour.

Major-General Grey brought the front of a great part of the left wing by a timely movement to the village, and immediately led on three battalions of the 3d brigade, who attacked the enemy with vigour, and were as bravely supported and seconded by Brigadier-General Agnew, at the head of the 4th brigade.—The engagement was now for some time very warm; but the enemy being attacked on the opposite side of the village by two regiments of the right wing, were thrown into total disorder, and driven out of the town with considerable slaughter.

In the meantime the light infantry and piquets of the right wing, supported by the 4th, and seconded by the 49th regiment, were warmly engaged with the enemy's left; but General Grey, after forcing their troops in the village, having passed it, and bringing the left wing forward, they immediately retired on all sides. The enemy was pursued for some miles; but the country being woody, strong, and inclosed, the pursuit was attended with so little effect, that they carried their cannon clear off.—Lord Cornwallis arrived with a squadron of light horse from Philadelphia towards the close of the engagement, and joined in the pursuit; whilst three battalions of grenadiers from the same place, who, though they had run with the utmost expedition, in the ardour of succouring their companions in arms, were too late to come in for any share of the action.

It appears that the morning was extremely foggy, (to which the Americans, who had considerable success in the beginning of the

action) attributed their not improving the advantages they at first gained in the manner which they otherwise would have done; for they were not only, through this circumstance, prevented from observing the true situation of the Royal Army, by which the latter had time to recover from the effect of the first impression they had made on them, but the different bodies of their own army were kept in ignorance of each other's movements and success, and were consequently incapable of acting in concert. Some of their parties, in the thickness of the fog, poured their fire upon each other, under a mistake on both sides of being engaged with the Royal Army.

The loss of the Royal Army in this action, including the wounded, and a few prisoners, amounted to 535; the killed to 70: in the latter number were unhappily some very brave and distinguished officers, particularly Brigadier-General Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird: the number of officers wounded, among whom was the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave, was considerable.—The American loss amounted to 300 killed, 600 wounded, and 400 prisoners; in the latter were included 54 officers. Among the killed was General Nash, and several other officers of all ranks.

The battle of German Town has been, and ever will be, considered a remarkable event in the military annals of this empire: by it Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave added to the laurels with which, by the general testimony of the nation, his brow had been most deservedly adorned on several occasions.

In 1782 Lieutenant-Colonel Musgrave was Brigadier-General in America, and he continued to serve with high credit to himself and the army during the whole of the American war; and on his return to England he was honoured with the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, and made Lieutenant-Governor of Stirling-Castle. In 1781 this officer rose to the rank of Colonel, and on the 12th of October 1787 he was promoted from the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 40th regiment to the Colonelcy of the 76th, a regiment that he raised on the estates of his family for service in India, and early in the year 1789 he accompanied it to that Peninsula, and for some time was Commander-in-Chief at Mysore: it was designated, by way of pre-eminence, the Regiment of Indostan, and, for services afterwards performed, was permitted to use the Elephant in addition to its arms, and the officers were complimented with a medal.—A considerable augmentation being made to the regiment, by fresh forces raised in India, Colonel Musgrave entertained the reasonable expectation of commanding an expedition intended to march against

Tippoo Saib, in which, however, he was disappointed by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Cornwallis, who, either from a representation of some individual usually near his person, which he did not allow himself time to investigate, or from some unexpected motive, gave the command to another officer. This officer, though respected and beloved by the subject of this memoir, yet, emulous as they had both been in the pursuit of fame, and from the mutual friendship and good understanding that had subsisted till this unfortunate period of disagreement between Lord Cornwallis and himself, General Musgrave, could not resist the feeling that an officer of fine and delicate sensibility might be supposed to entertain under such circumstances, and therefore resigned his command.

On his return from India many compliments were paid him by those in whom was vested the management of military affairs, and by different branches of the Royal family; and the Lieutenant-Governorship of Chelsea was designed for him, but which he changed with General Dundas for Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, the latter not requiring constant residence.—In 1800 he succeeded to the baronetcy. On the 28th of April, 1790, he had attained the rank of Major-General in the army; on the 26th of January, 1797, that of Lieutenant-General; and on the 29th of April, 1802, that of Full General. He was actively employed for some years as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern District, and having passed an honourable life in the service of his country, and suffered for years from the wounds he had received therein, and from his frame having been debilitated by change of climate, and exposure to hardships, sunk under them in the 75th year of his age, on the 31st of December, 1812, when the wish he had frequently expressed was granted him, and he was eased of his pains. As his death was generally regretted, his memory will ever be dear to those who knew him, and as his idea had been "where the tree falls there it should lie," his remains, according to his own request, were interred in the burying ground of St. George's, Hanover-Square, in which parish he had for years resided.

Sir Thomas Musgrave was succeeded in his title and Cumberland estate by James Musgrave,* Esq. of Barnsley Park, in the county of Gloucester, now the eighth baronet of his family.

* James Musgrave, L.L.D. grandson of Sir Richard Musgrave the 2d Bart. and son of James Musgrave, Rector of Grausden, born the 15th of January 1709, was Rector of Chinner, in the county of Oxford. He married Jane, daughter and co-

GENERALS ABATUCCI AND BEAUPUY.

BY GENERAL SARRAZIN.

GENERAL ABATUCCI was born in Corsica: the most assiduous attention was paid to his education, as he was intended for the artillery; placed at a proper age in the military school at Metz, he was there remarkable for his sedulousness, his mental faculties, and the regularity of his conduct. In 1790 he obtained a lieutenantcy in the second regiment of foot artillery; his skill and courage drew on him the attention of General Pichegru, who took him as his Aide-de-Camp in 1794 to the army of the north. After the conquest of Holland, Abatucci was nominated general of brigade: he accompanied General Pichegru to the army of the Rhine, and on that General's being recalled, he continued to serve in the same army under the orders of General Moreau. Entrusted with the defence of the tête-de-pont at Huningen, Abatucci was, at the age of twenty-six, mortally wounded in the night between the 1st and 2d of December, 1796, whilst repelling an attack of the Austrians.

General Beaupuy was born in 1761, sprung from a noble family, and received a very good education. From his infancy he evinced a peculiar inclination to a military life: he knew how to obtain the esteem of his superior officers, and to secure the affections of his soldiers. At the siege of Mentz, in la Vendee, and with the army of the Rhine, he obtained some very brilliant successes, for which he was principally indebted to the devoted attachment of the grenadiers under his command. His behaviour at the battle of Cholet, where he had two horses killed under him, in a great measure contributed to the obtaining of the victory. Marceau and Kleber, who were personally engaged in the field, spoke in the highest manner of his coolness and intrepidity. Beaupuy was killed by a cannon ball on the 20th of October, 1796, to the great regret of the whole army, and more particularly of General Moreau, who held the military talents of this officer in very great esteem.

Beaupuy and Abatucci would no doubt have acted a principal part in the French army, if they had not, as it were, in the very flower of their age, been snatched away by a premature death. They had, over the greater part of the Generals of that time, the valuable advantage of having acquired a knowledge of history and geography, two sciences so useful in war. By an unequalled good fortune, each of them had the favourable opportunity of commencing his career under the guidance of two great men. Beaupuy was the pupil of Kleber; and it was Pichegru who directed the first steps

heiress of William Huggins, of Headley Park, in the county of Hants, and had issue two sons and two daughters. He died 1st July, 1778, and was buried at Northleigh, in the county of Oxford. His eldest son is the present baronet, born the 29th of October, 1751, and married to Clarissa Blackall, sole heiress of Thomas Blackall, Esq. of Ewelm, in Oxford, by whom he has issue, now living, five sons and one daughter.—The brother of Sir James, William, was born 26th October 1765, and died 4th November 1809.—The eldest sister, Catherine, born 23d April 1757, is unmarried; and Jane, born the 8th January 1761, is married to John Wightwick Knightley, Esq. of Offchurch Bury, in the county of Warwick.

of Abatucci: both had the art of conciliating the love of their subordinates, at a period when anarchy and ambition particularized nobility as a title of perfidy and treason. Their virtues, their talents, and their glorious death, obtained them the united suffrages of the Generals and the soldiery, who erected mausoleums to them to transmit to posterity the merit of those brave warriors.

They may be reproached with too much timidity in the council, and too much ardour in the field of battle. It has been reported to me that they behaved as simple grenadiers, when they ought to have acted with the caution characteristic of a good General. Very often they suffered themselves to be influenced by the clamorous demands of some revolutionary officers, and the consequence was they were beaten. At times their diffidence sealed their lips, when they ought to have insisted on the adoption of their plans, and the rejection both of those of the ignorant L'Echelle, author of Laval's defeat in the Vendee, where Beaupuy was wounded, and of the wild Ferino, which occasioned the drowning of a great number of brave men of Abatucci's column in crossing the Lech. Those who shall peruse with attention the biographical notes of these two Generals, will be readily convinced that they only wanted experience to take the successful command of the largest armies.

THE SERENITY OF A PRINCE DISCOMPOSED.

I WAS at Hesse Cassel in the summer of 1795, and through military curiosity, went to the Sunday-parade, where the Prince was to inspect and manœuvre his guards. I expected a treat, nor was I disappointed, and I may say, that I never saw a finer body of men; but when I observed His Most Serene Highness galloping down the front of the parade, caning indiscriminately the non-commissioned officers and privates, and swearing most cavalierly at the officers, my admiration was soon converted into pity for the brave men, (the officers deserved all they got,) and into unequivocal contempt for the ruffian Landgrave, the *worthy* and *accomplished* representative of the kind of petty despots who *then* infested Germany.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

(Continued from page 441.)

IT is here proper, however, to enter into a minute review of the actual state of Hamburgh at this period, and the opportunities which the Hamburghers and General Tettenborn had of defending the same. The Danes, who had entered upon the defence of Hamburgh after Lauriston had left it, were recalled, much against the wish of the troops themselves, on the 19th* of May, and six gun-boats, which till then had defended the passage of the Elbe against the French, were withdrawn to Altona. This occurrence gave great uneasiness to the Hamburghers, for they were fully aware that the force of the Russians, all consisting of cavalry †, amounting only to about 1500 men; and the other corps, forming under the names of the Hanseatic and Hanoverian Legions, were by no means sufficiently organized to make an efficient determined resistance against a regular enemy. Nor was the noble and patriotic spirit of the Hamburghers, who were armed, and formed into a separate corps of about 6000 men, adequate to an effectual defence of their town, unless a more regular military system had been adopted therein. The inhabitants were also fully aware that much more could have been done for the defence of the place, and which opinion every military man will coincide in, who has been an eye-witness of the little that was done to that effect; for what General would have allowed a place, like Wilhelmsburg, so immediately before him, to be left unoccupied and unfortified. If it had only been considered as an advanced post to the main defence of the town itself, thereby preventing the enemy at least from making his advances so rapidly towards a bombardment of the city, as in the present instance was accomplished by the French from Wilhelmsburg, and which, of course, could not have been the case if, during the six weeks and more that the Russians were masters ‡ of Hamburgh, General Tettenborn had considered upon its *real* defence, and

* Since the publication of the preceding pages, it has been ascertained that the departure of the Danes did not actually take place till the evening of this day, instead of the 18th.

† It should be enquired what General ever before had an idea of defending a town solely with cavalry?

‡ Masters of Hamburgh, they certainly must have considered themselves to be, for under what plea or pretence could otherwise, as an Ally, the General commanding have *demanded* and *received* the sum of 5000 Louis d'or for himself, and 500 for each of his Aides-de-Camp, when the immense expense of his table, where, daily, at least from thirty to forty officers of various descriptions dined, was defrayed by the inhabitants of Hamburgh?

directed his attention towards that point; for if Hamburgh *was to be defended,* it must be evident that nothing seriously was attempted to that effect; and if it was *not to be defended,* it ought never to have been taken possession of in the manner it was, but should have been left to the French, until the moment arrived when ample means for effectually keeping it should have been at hand.

The effect which the loss of that place has produced on the co-operation from Great-Britain to assist in the formation of Count Walmoden's corps is in that and every other military point of view incalculable, and the effect its fall produced on the commercial interests in this country and on the Continent, is best known to those who at the time were travelling in Germany, who experienced the most serious inconveniences in procuring cash for bills on England, even at the loss of from 30 to 40 per cent. Thus much as to the little or nothing that was done by the Russians for the effectual defence of Hamburgh.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from an Officer serving with the Allies at the period.

"As great a misfortune as could possibly have befallen Hamburgh, or in short any other town or village in Germany, was the quartering of Cossacks upon them; for the treatment the inhabitants receive from these ungovernable warriors is beyond description, whenever objections are made to their exorbitant demands for provisions and forage; and the waste they commit in the latter article surpasses every thing known in any army, for the Cossack is in the habit of taking as much corn as he can carry, when he can obtain it, which he throws before his horse, whether he is to remain one hour or two days in the same place, and with hay, if it can be got, he proceeds in the same manner, so that it may readily be imagined what incalculable injury they are to the supplies of other regular corps which have the misfortune to be quartered near them: nor can a General possibly calculate what time his own troops can be provided with forage whilst he has such irregular neighbours."

"Notwithstanding the great dislike to each other, which exists between the Russians and the Cossacks, still something might and ought to have been done by the former, on entering Germany, to prevent, or at least guard as much as possible against the irregularities which are now daily committed by the Cossacks, who have no other idea but carrying on war in an enemy's country. If Russian Officers, acquainted with the language, had been attached as Commissaries to those bodies of Cossacks, who resemble a regiment, there is no doubt but they would have gradually become accustomed to something like regular issues of provisions and forage, and afterwards, such of the Don Cossacks as had imbibed a little order and regularity, might have been attached to the others, who live in a more scattered manner; for, from the Oder to the Elbe, in all directions, are scattered detachments of Cossacks, from tens to hundreds. These detachments remain in the towns and villages as long as they please, and as long as they find good living—having not the smallest consideration for what passes to their right or left, and being completely without any plans of co-operation with the main armies. How they ever will be collected again is morally impossible to say; and how Germany ever will get rid of them again is equally as uncertain."

We have never been able to ascertain the real cause why the Swedish force amounting nearly to 5000, who were near Hambugh at the time we are speaking of, and ready to replace what was lost by the defection of the Danes, were directed to fall back again, and the Colonel Commanding ordered to repair to Stralsund to be brought before a Military Court, for having engaged to assist in the defence of Hamburgh; nor has it been made public what was done to that officer, who, it cannot possibly be supposed, had marched from Stralsund to the Elbe, a distance of 135 English miles, without some orders and some object to execute. Nevertheless; so it was, the Swedes retired, notwithstanding the most pressing representations from Count Walmoden urging their remaining only for another forty-eight hours, but all to no purpose, the order from the Prince Royal of Sweden was too peremptory to admit of any deviation by the Officer Commanding. Here a question obtrudes itself, "whether the Crown Prince was ever cordial in the defence of Hamburgh; or whether he considered its loss of such importance as it has subsequently proved to be; or whether its fall did not materially contribute to hasten the realization of that prince's own wishes."

If the Prince Royal of Sweden had been determined upon the defence of Hamburgh, it does not admit of a doubt, that it never would have again fallen into the hands of the French, at least not in the manner which occurred; for if the twenty-eight gun boats, which were laying at Gottenburg at the time (the 19th of May) the Danes withdrew theirs from before Hamburgh—if these gun-boats had been in the Elbe, could the French have remained long quietly in possession of Wilhelmsburg after they had been allowed to possess themselves of it, or could they ever have ventured to attempt a crossing at any one point in the Elbe?—Could a Swedish force of from 5 to 7000 not have moved in and near Hamburgh, occupying the right bank of the Elbe, whilst the rest of the Russians, with such of Count Walmoden's corps as were efficient for service, followed the movements of General Tschernicheff on the left bank of the river?—Would General Van Damme in such a case have ventured upon an attack on Hamburgh, or would he not have been most likely forced to abandon the ground he held between the Elbe and Weser, evacuating Cuxhaven, and in short to abandon the territories of Hanover and Brunswick, where the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants was anxiously awaiting the moment of deliverance from the yoke of French despotism?—Admitting fully that the Prince Royal of Sweden had the safety of his own troops

at heart, was it likely that, under the before-mentioned circumtances, any failure could be expected to result from such proceedings? Having said thus much as to what might have been done by Sweden towards the saving of Hamburgh, and preventing it again falling into the hands of the French, it is next necessary to attempt divining the Prince Royal's motives for not having done so; for that it would have been saved by him from all the misery which has since been heaped upon its unfortunate inhabitants by the enemy, and very important influence thereby lost in that quarter, his Royal Highness is fully aware of.

To engage Sweden to take an active part in the operations on the Continent, the Allies had agreed to grant her the following number of troops—Russia, 36,000; Prussia, 16,000.

The troops which were organizing in the North of Germany under the protection, and at the expence, of England, were, together with those from the former two powers, to be placed at the sole disposal of the Crown Prince, thereby giving him an army of at least 90,000 men, including 27,000 Swedes.

The Swedes had arrived at Stralsund long before the fall of Hamburgh; but the contingencies, promised by Russia and Prussia, had not made their appearance, and the troops forming on the Elbe, under Count Walmoden, were as yet too inconsiderable; under these circumstances the Prince Royal, perhaps, reasoned in the following manner.—Unless I receive the troops promised me by the Allies, I will not move a step from hence, (Stralsund,) whatever shall become of Hamburgh or even of all Germany; for if I do go myself and save Hamburgh, is such an act befitting the Prince Royal of Sweden, or such a command not more becoming a General Officer of brigade or division? And if I do send a small force to co-operate with the allies on the Elbe, and Hamburgh is thereby, together with the assistance of my gun-boats in the river, saved from again falling into the hands of the French, will the Allies not be, perhaps, still more dilatory in furnishing their promised quota for my army; therefore let Hamburgh fall, and I am sure to receive sooner the promised troops, thereby obtaining and connecting a force, which will enable me to take a more threatening position in the general operations with the Allies; and from it I shall have a more decided voice to give hereafter as to *what shall be* and *what shall not be* in Germany; and when the promised Russians and Prussians do join me, I shall make the several Commanders thereof take an oath of alliance to me, "*declaring before the whole army that they are to follow me in all my operations to the execution of my*

*plans, although they should receive subsequent orders from their own sovereigns to the contrary**."

The prince adverting next to his own abilities as an officer, and knowing that a man of whom he has not the highest opinion as a General has risen to an imperial diadem, reasons again, why may not I be equally successful, provided I can take care to get such an army at my disposal as will enable me, at a future opportunity, to carry into execution an object, of which no person at present appears aware? Nor will the maintenance of this army cost me any thing, except my present Swedes, and for these, the subsidies from England will be more than amply sufficient for the immediate subsistence of my troops. What I have lost by the sale of my state jewels, will be easily regained when the exchange on England shall have become higher, which since the *fall of Hamburgh* has sunk too low for me to permit the bills, received from England, to be negociated at present. Thus we see the Prince Royal has as much an eye to matters of a pecuniary nature as any other man, and is fully sensible of the value of *good bills*.

So much for the *reasoning* of the Crown Prince of Sweden for not having afforded any assistance to Hamburgh and the Allies at the time alluded to; and if we consider minutely what has been said on this subject, we cannot but suppose that some mighty project is forming, or perhaps already formed, in the capacious mind of that Prince; and what important events may not therefore be expected to proceed from *that quarter*, with *such a force* as there will be assembled, and with *such a man* to direct its operation for the accomplishing *the grand views* that may be supposed to rest in his bosom! Time will alone prove how far is here divined the true cause of the long inactivity of that Ally.

On the 3d of March a treaty with the Crown Prince† had

* How far a patriotic Russian or Prussian General would have consented to take such an oath, the public must judge of, *nevertheless, such was decidedly the intention of the Crown Prince of Sweden.*

† TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sweden, equally animated with the desire of drawing closer the ties of friendship and good intelligence which so happily subsist between them, and penetrated with the urgent necessity of establishing with each other a close concert for the maintenance of the independence of the North, and in order to accelerate the so-much-wished-for epocha of a general Peace, have agreed to provide for this twofold object by the present Treaty. For this purpose they have

been signed at Stockholm, and on the 24th engagements between

chosen for their Plenipotentiaries, namely, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, the Hon. Alexander Hope, Major-General of His Majesty's Armies; and Edward Thornton, Esq. his Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sweden; and His Majesty the King of Sweden, Lawrence Count d'Engestrom, one of the Lords of the Kingdom of Sweden, Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs, Chancellor of the University of Lund, Knight Commander of the King's Orders, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles XIII. Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour of France; and Gustavus Baron de Wetterstedt, Chancellor of the Court, Commander of the Order of the Polar Star, one of the Eighteen of the Swedish Academy; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of Sweden engages to employ a corps of not less than 30,000 men in a direct operation upon the Continent against the common enemies of the two high contracting parties. This army shall act in concert with the Russian troops placed under the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, according to stipulations to this effect already existing between the Courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburgh.

Art. II.—The said Courts have communicated to his Britannic Majesty the engagements subsisting between them, and having formally demanded his said Majesty's accession thereto, and his Majesty the King of Sweden having, by the stipulations contained in the preceding article, given a proof of the desire which animates him to contribute also on his part to the success of the common cause; his Britannic Majesty being desirous in return to give an immediate and unequivocal proof of his resolution to join his interests to those of Sweden and Russia, promises and engages by the present Treaty to accede to the conventions already existing between these two powers, insomuch that his Britannic Majesty will not only not oppose any obstacle to the annexation and union in perpetuity of the kingdom of Norway as an integral part to the kingdom of Sweden, but also will assist the views of his Majesty the King of Sweden to that effect, either by his good offices, or by employing, if it should be necessary, his naval co-operation in concert with the Swedish or Russian forces. It is, nevertheless, to be understoood, that recourse shall not be had to force for effecting the union of Norway to Sweden, unless his Majesty the King of Denmark shall have previously refused to join the alliance of the North, upon the conditions stipulated in the engagements subsisting between the Courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburgh; and his Majesty the King of Sweden engages, that this union shall take place with every possible regard and consideration for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

Art. III.—In order to give more effect to the engagements contracted by his Majesty the King of Sweden, in the first article of the present treaty, which have for object, direct operations against the common enemies of the two powers, and in order to put his Swedish Majesty in a state to begin without loss of time, and as soon as the season shall permit, the said operations, his Britannic Majesty engages to furnish to his Majesty the King of Sweden, (independently of other succours which general circumstances may place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the equipment, the transport, and maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, payable at London monthly, to the agent who shall be authorized by his Swedish Majesty to receive the same, in such manner as not to exceed the payment of 200,000l. sterling each month, until the whole shall be paid.

the courts of St Petersburgh * and Stockholm: by the latter it ap-

Art. IV.—It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that an advance, of which the amount and the time of payment shall be determined between them, and which is to be deducted from the million before stipulated, shall be made to his Majesty the King of Sweden for the "mise en campagne," and for the first march of the troops; the remainder of the before-mentioned succours are to commence from the day of the landing of the Swedish army, as it is stipulated by the two high contracting parties in the first article of the present treaty.

Art. V.—The two high contracting parties being desirous of giving a solid and lasting guarantee to their relations, as well political as commercial, his Britannic Majesty, animated with a desire to give to his ally evident proofs of his sincere friendship, consents to cede to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to his successors to the Crown of Sweden, in the order of succession established by his said Majesty, and the States-General of his kingdom, under date the 26th of September, 1810, the possession of Guadaloupe in the West Indies, and to transfer to his Swedish Majesty all the rights of his Britannic Majesty over that island, in so far as his said Majesty actually possesses the same. This colony shall be given up to the Commissioners of his Majesty the King of Sweden in the course of the month of August of the present year, or three months after the landing of the Swedish troops on the Continent; the whole to take place according to the conditions agreed upon between the two high contracting parties, in the separate article annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VI.—As a reciprocal consequence of what has been stipulated in the preceding article, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to grant, for the space of twenty years, to take date from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the right of entrepot in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlshamn, and Stralsund, (whenever this last mentioned place shall return under the Swedish dominion,) for all commodities, productions, or merchandize, whether of Great-Britain or her colonies, laden on board British or Swedish vessels. The said commodities or merchandize, whether they be of such kind as may be introduced and subject to duty in Sweden, or whether their introduction be prohibited, shall pay without distinction, as duty of entrepot, one per cent. ad valorem, upon entry, and the same upon discharge. As to every other particular relating to this object, the general regulations existing in Sweden shall be conformed to; treating always the subjects of his Britannic Majesty upon the footing of the most favoured nations.

Art. VII.—From the day of the signature of the present Treaty, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, reciprocally promise not to separate their mutual interests, and particularly those of Sweden, which are referred to in the present Treaty, in any negociation whatever with their common enemies.

Art. VIII.—The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm within four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Treaty, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 3d March, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

ALEX. HOPE. (L. S.)	Le Comte D'ENGESTROM. (L. S.)
EDW. THORNTON. (L. S.)	G. Baron De WETTERSTEDT. (L. S.)

* *Substance of the Engagements between the courts of St. Petersburgh and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburgh the 24th of March 1812, so far as the same*

pears that more than three months before Buonaparte invaded Russia, the courts of Petersburgh and Stockholm had engaged to make a diversion in Germany against France and her allies, with an united force of between 40 and 50,000 men: but as this diversion could not be securely made whilst Norway could be regarded as the enemy of Sweden, Russia engaged, either by negociation or military co-operation, to unite that kingdom to Sweden.

are referred to in the Treaty between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm on the 3d of March 1813.

"The object of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Sweden in forming an alliance, is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their States and possessions against the common enemy.

"The French Government having, by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish Government, and by the movements of its armies, having menaced the tranquillity of the Empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a diversion against France and her allies, with a combined force of twenty-five or thirty thousand Swedes, and of fifteen or twenty thousand Russians, upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

"As the King of Sweden cannot make this diversion in favour of the common cause consistently with the security of his own dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia engages, either by negociation or by military co-operation, to unite the kingdom of Norway to Sweden. He engages, moreover, to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to his Swedish Majesty.

"The two contracting parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway by Sweden as a preliminary military operation to the diversion on the coast of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia promises to place for this object, at the disposal and under the immediate orders of the Prince Royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

"The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the King of Denmark, will propose to that Sovereign to accede to this alliance, and will offer to his Danish Majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish Majesty will accede for ever his rights on the kingdom of Norway to the King of Sweden.

"In case his Danish Majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

"As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagements of his Swedish Majesty to operate with his troops in Germany, in favour of the common cause, shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the King of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

"His Britannic Majesty to be invited by both powers to accede to, and to guarantee the stipulation contained in the said Treaty.

"By a subsequent convention, signed at Abo, the 30th of August, 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to 35,000 men."

The acquisition of Norway was to be considered as a preliminary operation to the diversion in Germany. An indemnity was to be offered to Denmark in Germany, if she would cede Norway. If she refused, she was then to be considered as an enemy. Great-Britain was invited to accede to and guarantee the above stipulations. Nearly one year after the conclusion of the Treaty between Russia and Sweden, Great-Britain concluded a treaty with the latter, by which she acceded to the conventions existing between her and Russia. It should be remarked that she effected a change in one of the stipulations between Russia and Sweden. The operation in Germany by her treaty was to be preliminary to the acquisition of Norway instead of being subsequent to it, as had been arranged in the treaty between Russia and Sweden.

It was well known that France had made every effort and offer to attach Sweden to her cause: this was done in the first instance by intimidation, in the seizure of Pomerania, and that measure was soon followed by an offer of the restoration of Finland if Sweden would co-operate with France against Russia. These proposals were not made directly, but through the agents of a neutral power. At that period it was expected policy would induce Russia to restore Finland, in order to secure the co-operation of Sweden, but the important view in which Finland was considered to the security of the Russian capital, prevented the fulfilment of this expectation. Under these circumstances, the government of Sweden was placed in a peculiar situation, and in uniting itself with Russia against France, was apparently actuated by a wish to maintain inviolate the national honour and independence. It was at this period, before any treaty between Great-Britain and Sweden had been proposed, that the treaty between Sweden and Russia was concluded, by which both made common cause against France; but with a view to the security of Sweden, it was stipulated that Norway should be in the first instance conquered for Sweden, and that afterwards a diversion by a conjoint force should be made on the Continent. To this treaty Great-Britain was invited to accede.

It should be here considered whether Russia and Sweden were morally justifiable in forming those engagements; whether they were or were not justifiable in so doing, would Great-Britain have been justified in acceding to the treaty? and were these engagements favourable or unfavourable to the interests of this country? Russia and Sweden were perfectly justifiable in the treaty they had concluded; for Denmark was leagued at the time in confederacy

and co-operation with France against Russia; not by any ancient treaty, nor by previous stipulations, which she could refuse to perform, without a violation of her public faith, but by engagements entered into at the time, and made in contemplation of the meditated attack upon Russia.—Denmark had agreed to place a certain number of troops at the disposal of France to be employed in the occupation of Mecklenburgh and other places in the North of Germany. Great-Britain was justified in acceding to the treaty: she was at the time at war with Denmark. Danish seamen were at the time serving in the navy of France; the Danes were at that time annoying British trade in every possible manner; the Danish ports were hostile to her; and her merchantmen captured perpetually by Danish privateers. The treaty was also expedient and politic, as against Denmark. The great mass of the population of Norway is maritime—its produce consists chiefly of naval stores—the number and convenience of its harbours afford ample accommodation to privateers; and it must, therefore, be the policy of Great-Britain to place Norway in the power of the country that can be most independent of France; to reduce the gigantic power of Buonaparte we must detach as many countries as possible from the connexion with France. Holstein, the German territory of Denmark, might keep her subservient to France, until she could bring herself to sacrifice her German dominions for her insular independence. Norway, whilst subject to Denmark, would be equally subservient to France: the contrary would be the case, if it were united to Sweden. The conduct of Denmark, in 1812, proved that her value for her German dominions made her dependent on France. Before Great-Britain acceded to the treaty, it was obvious that the measures adopted by Sweden in 1812, had had a considerable influence upon the campaign.—The force assembled in Swedish ports kept a considerable enemy's force in the North of Germany, and by releasing Russia from its previous engagements, the Swedish Government set at liberty a force of 18,000 men, which was assembled in Poland, and which was sent to join Count Wittgenstein's army, and afterwards contributed so materially to the destruction of the French army on the Berezina. It was to the conduct of Sweden in this instance—to her continued rejection of all the temptations held out by Buonaparte, and to her having made common cause with Russia, that in a great measure were owing the important advantages gained in the last campaign. The conduct of the Swedish Government, in the execution of the treaty, was highly honorable:

the preparations were expedited with all diligence, and her troops ready to embark in due time.

The King of Saxony, who it had been expected would have remained neuter, now joined his arms to those of the French Ruler; in consequence of which Marshal Ney was received into Torgau, and Regnier took the command of Thielmann's corps.

In order to weaken the enemy's line of operation, by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon our own, the General commanding the Allied Army proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia.—The enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. However, a brisk cannonade of a Prussian corps took place between Colditz and Waldheim, but they retired in the greatest order. In this affair Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier Von Steinmetz distinguished himself with his brigade; and the Prussian General St. Priest, with great judgment and decision, attacked the enemy in flank, by which the affair was decided: the enemy lost 400 men in killed and wounded; that of the Allies was two officers and 150 men.

On the 6th and 7th the enemy crossed the Elbe at Dresden and Meissen. Several small detachments of partizans returned to the left bank of the river to annoy the enemy's rear. One of these detachments, under Lieutenant Zilmer, of the Brandenburg hussars, took an officer charged with dispatches of consequence, and 20 horses, near Zwekaw, and safely rejoined the army on the 10th.—On the 8th, at noon, Buonaparte entered Dresden; on the 16th, in the evening, he was still there. All his army had crossed the Elbe, but had not advanced above twenty miles in any direction. Macdonald, with the 11th corps, had come in contact with the Russian rear-guard under Miloradovitch, on the 12th, near Bishoffswerder, and again on the 15th between that place and Bautzen: in both of which days the enemy lost about 1000 men killed, and 1500 wounded, and six officers and 300 privates were made prisoners. Whilst these affairs were going on in the neighbourhood of Dresden, Ney and Lauriston crossed at Torgau, with a view of acting on the right of the Allies. They did not, however, find it practicable to advance far in this direction.

General Tschernicheff, who acted in co-operation with Count Woronzoff on the banks of the Elbe, passed that river at Ferchland, on the night of the 16th of May, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall: here he learnt from various letters which had been intercepted by his parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about 2000 men, were to pass the night of the 17th at Halberstadt.

The horses having been sufficiently rested, and in the best possible condition, he resolved upon going the 15 miles (German), which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting; and he succeeded in performing the whole of this distance without stopping, in thirty hours.

When he had nearly reached the intended point, he found that it depended on the energy of the moment whether he should succeed, or be himself overpowered by a superior force of the enemy within a few hours march. At Halbersleben he learnt that a second convoy was at Hessen, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in the view of proceeding with the greater safety on its march to the Grand Army. This last convoy was escorted by 4000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the fatigue of his men and horses, after so harassing a march, he resolved to continue his route, and to make an immediate attack upon the enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcement, and in order to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring at four o'clock in the morning, he ascertained that the enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition-waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by 250 horse. The whole formed a sort of fortress almost impenetrable to the cavalry. One of his first cares having been to cut off the enemy from the town, a single gate which the enemy had neglected to close, afforded him the means of getting possession of the town, where Colonel Trecoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other side, Colonel Wlassaw, who had been sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the enemy, made two very fine charges against the square; but the enemy having notice of his march, and being upon their guard, he could not make any impression. The enemy now opened a heavy cannonade from 14 guns, to which General Tschernicheff could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the enemy's ammunition waggons were blown up. One of General Tschernicheff's met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.

At this moment, a regiment of Cossacks, detached upon the road by which the enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought intelligence that they were within two miles; this determined a general and decisive effort against the square with all the troops. The

scattered Cossacks were ordered to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by fourteen pieces of cannon, surpassed every expectation, and covered with glory the hussars of Isoum, commanded by Colonel Tieman, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these 400 horse. In an instant the batteries were carried, and the Allies were in the middle of the square: here the carnage was horrible, as the enemy defended himself obstinately. More than 700 were killed, the rest taken; not an individual escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon the Cossacks. General Tschernicheff was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners: from want of time he could carry off only the 14 guns and 12 ammunition waggons; he blew up the rest in the very presence of the enemy.—Eight hundred draught horses, above 1000 prisoners, including General Ochol, with several officers and stores, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The country between the Elbe and the Oder, presenting as it does, a variety of good military positions, and inhabited by a population unanimous in their abhorrence of the French yoke, could not be surrendered without more than one struggle of the most resolute and sanguinary description. The grand army of the Allies, after retiring across the Elbe, with so much precision and accuracy in all their movements, as never to lose a single gun, or gun-carriage, took up the first formidable position which the country presented, and in which their whole front was covered for several miles by the river Spree. Here they awaited the enemy, not without those precautions which mark the judgment and foresight of the most experienced soldier. Their first line rested its left on the heights overhanging the Spree, and placed its centre behind Bautzen, and its right at the village of Niemschutz; but notwithstanding the natural and improved strength of this position, another line was marked out and strengthened with field-works, at some distance in the rear, near Hochkirken. Buonaparte in person joined his principal army before Bautzen, in the morning of the 19th, and spent all that day in reconnoitring. His force here consisted of the 4th, 6th, 11th, and 12th corps, in all about 80,000 men; 12,000 guards, 14,000 cavalry, and a very numerous artillery. Oudinot's corps (the 12th) formed the right wing; Macdonald's (the 11th) the centre; and Marmont's (the

6th) formed the left. The Guards, under Mortier, were in reserve; and the four divisions of cavalry were commanded by Latour Maubourg. Beyond Marmont, on the left, was placed Bertrand, who was not only to threaten the enemy's right, but to detach a division to communicate with the other great army which Buonaparte had put in motion at the same time from Hoyerwerda, a place about thirty miles to the north of Bautzen. The latter force consisted of from 50 to 60,000 men, composing the 3d, 5th, and 7th corps, under Ney, Lauriston, and Reynier. It was Buonaparte's plan that these should turn the right of the Allies, whilst he himself attacked in front. In this plan he failed. Bertrand, on the 19th, detached a division, which was intercepted and beaten, with the loss of a General of Brigade, 2 cannon, 3 caissons, and 600 men taken.—Buonaparte severely censured General Pery, who commanded in this part of the field, and attributed the failure to his having made bad dispositions, and placed his posts ill; but this was not the only difficulty encountered in the preliminary movements of the 19th. Ney, Lauriston, and Reynier, were opposed by about half their numbers, under Von D'Yorck, and Barclay de Tolly, with so much spirit and resolution, that after three hours' hard fighting, they could do no more than make themselves masters of the village of Weissig, a place too distant from the proposed scene of action to enable them effectually to follow out the original plan.

The Commander-in-Chief, Count Wittgenstein, having penetrated Buonaparte's scheme in detaching Ney and Lauriston so far to the left, immediately resolved to counteract it by attacking them separately, before they were sufficiently advanced in march to co-operate with the main army. With this view, General Barclay de Tolly, who had recently joined the allied force, was ordered to advance briskly on Koningswartha, where he fell in with part of Lauriston's corps, amounting to 9000 men, and, after a severe battle, forced the town with the bayonet, took 1500 prisoners, and ten cannon, and put the enemy totally to the rout. This success, however, would have been prevented by the advance of Ney, with three divisions, had it not been for the resolution and gallantry of Von D'Yorck, who, with a far inferior force, encountered him at Weissig, and maintained a glorious combat till night, when instead of being driven across the Spree, as was asserted in the French accounts, he kept possession of the field of battle. Having thus effected the great object for which they were detached, Barclay and Von D'Yorck, on the 20th, again moved nearer to the army.

On the 20th, at four o'clock in the morning, began the grand attack. The three corps of Oudinot, Macdonald, and Marmont, forced the passage of the Spree opposite Bautzen, an operation which was attended with considerable loss. The intention of the enemy in forcing the Spree river was to pass to some heights on the right, thus threatening General Miloradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, by which his artillery could sweep the main position of the allies, and, under cover of whose fire, he might make his dispositions for a general attack on the following morning. The battle commenced on the left wing of the Allies; but this, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint: a more impetuous onset was made on the centre of the Allies, but made in vain; the artillery of the latter was so well served that it frustrated all the attacks of the enemy: the action was bravely contested. A Russian battalion, and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced, and contested alone the heights, in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Klaist's corps.—In the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against Lauriston. General D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it till the following morning.—General Miloradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the French that were vigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy, that had attempted to pass into the mountains, were kept in check. The superior numbers of the French, however, so far prevailed, that after seven hours hard fighting, the Allies found themselves obliged to withdraw on their second position, which was too strongly entrenched to allow the French at that time a hope of forcing it. Thus terminated the battle of Bautzen; in which the French obtained not a single trophy, and only purchased the barren honour of occupying Bautzen, at an expense of lives and blood probably far beyond its real importance. The failure of the 19th was sensibly felt by Buonaparte on the 20th. Ney, Lauriston, and Reynier, who had received orders to turn the enemy's right, were unable to approach it. Bertrand was alike incapacitated from communicating with them. He had passed one of the arms of the Spree; but still found himself intercepted by the Allies, who kept the heights on his right, and maintained themselves between him and Ney during the night.

The 21st was a day of the most bloody and obstinate conflict re-

corded in military annals.—The Allied Army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, who had assembled all his forces for this effort. The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed, near the village of Jackowitz, and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground, formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry, on a ridge that projected into the low ground, near the Spree River. It then extended to the right, through villages which were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch and Gorlitz; from thence, in front of the village of Bourthewitz, to three or four commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form strong features; these, with the high ground of Kreckwitz, were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line. The ground in the front was favourable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Fleshes were constructed, and entrenchments thrown up at advantageous distances on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position. On the extreme right, the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Bober and the Oder. General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the Allies; the extent of the whole line was between three and four English miles.—The different corps occupying it were as follows: General Kleist's and General D'Yorck's corps in echellon, and in reserve, on the right; General Blucher's, Count Wittgenstein's, and General Miloradovitch's, formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on the left of the Allies, which favoured his species of warfare; but General Miloradovitch was prepared here, having

detached Prince Carchikoff and Count Asterman, with ten battalions of light troops, and a large corps of Cossacks, with their artillery, under Colonel Davidoff, to occupy these hills. After a very strong tirallade in this quarter, and a distant cannonading on the right of the Allies, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develope his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations. The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wirtemberg's and General St. Priest's divisions of General Miloradovitch's corps were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy, one of which was taken.

Buonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights between the Allies position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks. These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps and the cavalry to meet it: but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on the right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the enemy's left, while others were filing to gain the right of the Allies, and General Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney and General Lauriston; and, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannervitz.

General Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannervitz and Prieslitz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachel and Baruth, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurtzen and Hochkirch to the rear; but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied those heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurschen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered his object. When it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, Gen. Blucher was ordered to move to his right, and attack the enemy in flank.

General Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'Yorck, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued: these attacks succeeded in checking the enemy.—A charge of 4000 of the allied cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Kracknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it. Still these efforts were arrested by the enemy's bringing up fresh troops, and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the enemy, in consequence of Gen. Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on the Russian left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kreckwitz on the right—he made himself master of the latter, and of one of the batteries of the Allies, which gave him, in some degree, the key of the position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it.

In every other part of the line the Allies firmly sustained the conflict—but it soon became apparent that the enemy had not only superior forces to fight them at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on their right, thus threatening their communications, and menacing their rear.

It might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers, and guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of Kreckwitz, yet the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered. The Allies were therefore induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening.

The determination being taken to place the Allied Army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Weissenberg and Hochkirch. The enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kreckwitz and the village of Cannewitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved off in the greatest regularity. The corps of Generals Tolly, D'Yorck, Blucher and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg—those of Wittgenstein and Miloradovich from their left to Hochkirch. The retreat was made in echelon, covered by the cavalry; the enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was con-

ducted with the most perfect order. General Kleist's corps formed the rear guard to the corps moving on Weissenberg, and a battery of 40 pieces, planted by Count Wittgenstein on the heights of Wurtzen, impeded the enemy's advance. General Miloradovitch covered the retreat of the troops on Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night. The force of the Allies, in this sanguinary contest, did not exceed 65,000 men; that of the enemy amounted to 120,000. In the different affairs which took place from the 19th to the 22d inclusive, the French only took 19 pieces of cannon.

On the 23d, the French cavalry were pushed forward in order to cut off, if possible, some part of the retreating artillery and baggage; but they did not experience much success. The first brigade of them was led by Lefebvre, and who, on this occasion, would probably have been made prisoner, had not Latour Maubourg, with all his four divisions, come up to his support.

The enemy stated their loss on the 20th and 21st at 11 or 12,000 men in killed and wounded, but from other accounts we have reason to believe it was much greater. Marshal Duke of Friuli and several officers of note were killed.

Thus the Allies, in a few weeks, gave two decided battles to infinitely superior numbers: no day passed without trophies of victory arriving at the head-quarters of the army—no day without affairs or skirmishes in which they uniformly had the advantage. Committed to a desperate battle at Lutzen, where they triumphantly stood and conquered, and from which the difficulty of getting up ammunition alone obliged them to retire, they had executed the passage of the Elbe, than which no more difficult operation can be conceived, in the presence of a superior enemy, and traversed an extent of country of nearly 300 miles, retiring, contending position after position, and carrying with them between 6 and 700 pieces of cannon, without losing a gun or sacrificing any of their baggage.

Concluded in the Supplement.

Poetical Essays on Military Subjects.

La Puebla's Tree*.

BY MRS. JOHN PHILIPPART,

Author of "MUSCOVY," &c.

DID the true drops from tender Thisbe's heart
To the pale fruit a sanguine dye impart?
Did young Adonis, who inglorious died,
As poured the life blood from his snowy side,—
Say did the ghastly wounds, in piteous shower,
Adorn the forest with a beauteous flower?
And shall La Puebla's pines and alders wave
In native green above Cadogan's grave?
No! Nature weeps, and bids the flow'rets rise,
Where brave Cadogan closed his dying eyes.
Nor flowers alone shall mark the honoured mound,—
Nor lowly beauties deck the conscious ground;
But yearly, when the god of heat and light
Shall pour his summer beams on Puebla's height,
Cadogan's warrior sprite shall smile to see
The ruddy berries of the mountain tree;
And in the beauteous clusters' crimson dyes
See his own life blood from the turf arise.

July 8, 1813.

LINES

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY THE COUNTESS OF LOUDON,

On the Occasion of signifying her Ladyship's Intention to accompany her Lord, Earl Moira, to the East.

BY THE REV. J. L.—M. A. SID. SUSS. COL. CAMB.

ON Scotia's dear-loved hills I stood,
And many a patriot vow renew'd,
While Memory down Forth's busy flood
Rejoic'd to roam:

* "The Hon. Col. Cadogan after receiving his mortal wound at the battle of Victoria, made a request to his brother soldiers that they would convey him to a small eminence in the rear.—There, seated with his back leaning against a tree, he gazed on the field of battle till death shut his eyes in darkness.—He was a gallant officer; as brave in action as amiable and respectable in private life."—*Vide Earl Bathurst's Speech on the Vote of Thanks to Lord Wellington, July 7th.*

I sought the venerable ground
Where Peace and ancient Virtue crown'd
  My native home!

Bright land of Heroes! Britain's pride!
O be thy glorious name, I cried,
Perennial as th' Atlantic tide
  That by thee roars!
No pilgrim gray, nor lover true,
Nor wand'ring bard e'er sigh'd adieu
With truer heart than I to you
  My native shores!

Yet hope shall gild this parting tear;
In every clime to Freedom dear,
Thy sons in Glory's mid career
  I shall descry:
While princely dome, and festive hall,
To Fancy's view shall oft recal
  My native sky!

Oh, Moira! to no clime confined!
Be mine to watch thy noble mind,
Thy virtues, generous, warm, and kind
  As Nature's smiles!
O'er wide Indostan's burning plain
The same unclouded sun shall reign
That warms amid the Western main
  Our native isles.

Not summer wind, nor wintry sea,
Shall shut thy Loudon's soul from thee,
Till War, and Death, and Time shall be
  To oblivion hurl'd!
Till, in her bright eternal car,
Heaven wings our course, while from afar
We dimly trace this little star,
  Our native world!

November 9th, 1812.

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Continued from page 463.]

LIEUT.-GEN. Sir John Craddock, who succeeded to the command of the army in Portugal after Sir John Moore quitted that part of the Peninsula, put himself on the defensive, in a strong position near Lisbon; reinforcements, however, arriving, he prepared to advance on Oporto, with the intention of dislodging the French army under Soult, and on the 9th of March, 1809, the British army, in number nearly 18,000, marched from the neighbourhood of Lisbon. On the 22d of the same month the main body of the infantry reached the city of Leynia, and on that day Sir Arthur Wellesley landed at Lisbon. The whole of the kingdom of Portugal, except those towns in the possession of the enemy, manifested the utmost joy on that occasion. Sir Arthur had been appointed by the Prince of Brazil, Marshal-General of the Portuguese army, while Marshal Beresford, who had previously taken the command, was continued therein. Sir Arthur found the French had not passed the Vouga, nor entered the province of Tras os Montes. Their efforts had been directed to win the bridge of Amarante. They were at that time harassing Silveira with daily attacks upon this important position, and hitherto he had been able to repel them. Victor, meantime, equally threatened Seville and Lisbon, and Sir Arthur would have preferred co-operating with Cuesta against him, had it not been that the part of Portugal which Soult occupied was fertile in resources, and also for the importance of the city of Porto. He determined, therefore, to leave such a force in the neighbourhood of Abrantes as might secure Lisbon from Victor, while he drove Soult out of the kingdom; and he determined not to pursue the latter into Galicia, because he was not certain that he should, singly, be equal to the French there, and because the appearance of a British army in that province would make the French collect their force, and thus suspend the war of the peasantry, which was at this time carrying on in a way that harassed and wasted the enemy, and materially impeded their plans. Galicia, he thought, would be more certainly and permanently relieved, by striking a blow against Victor, than by following Soult. This plan he communicated to Cuesta, requesting him not to undertake any thing against Victor till the expedition to Porto was concluded, when he would come down upon Elvas, and co-operate with the Spanish army. Cuesta was not well

pleased with these intended operations. Little or nothing, he thought, would be gained by driving Soult toward the Minho, for in that case he would be able to re-enter Galicia, and complete its subjugation, neither the peasantry nor Romana being able to prevent him. "The object of Sir Arthur," he said, "ought to be to surround the French in Porto, or get between them and the Minho, so as to cut off the resources of Soult, and to prevent his retreat. But," he added, "the system of the British was never to expose their troops; and it was owing to that system, that, instead of ever gaining a decisive action by land, they sacrificed their men in continual retreats and precautions, as General Moore had done from not having attacked the enemy in time." Cuesta, though a brave man, and a more upright one than many of his countrymen believed him to be, had no military talents. He wronged the English in this opinion, he under-rated the strength of the Galicians, and he recommended a plan which was impossible, unless Soult had remained idle at Porto, and suffered the enemy to get in his rear. That General, meantime, continued his attacks upon the bridge of Amarante. From the 17th of April to the 29th, the French attacked this position daily, always in great force, and were always repulsed.

On the 1st of May, the French again endeavoured in vain to carry Silveira's entrenchments; on the 2d, Soult brought against it a larger force than had yet been employed, and Silveira was at length overpowered, and compelled to fall back from the post which he had so long and so gallantly maintained. This was an important acquisition for the enemy, as it opened a retreat through Tras os Montes.

It was not possible for Sir Arthur to have prevented this event. He stationed two regiments of dragoons, two battalions, and a brigade of infantry, under Major-General Mackenzie, with about 7000 Portuguese, to defend the passes of the mountains between Alcantara and Abrantes, and the fords of the Tagus between the latter place and Santarem. He had learned from an intercepted letter of the Intruder's, that Victor was to keep between Merida and Badajos till he should have news from Soult, and be joined by La Pisse, who was to advance with a corps from Salamanca. This corps passed through the Puerto de Perales, and effected its junction, accomplishing their long march safely in consequence of neglect on the part of the Portuguese, who had not yet been disciplined nor practised in the defence of their country. La Pisse might have

been stopt at Alcantara, had the bridge been either broken down or defended as it ought to have been; but the patriots did not attempt to destroy it till the enemy were close upon them. The supplies which this reinforcement were conducting to Victor, narrowly escaped; they went out of one gate from Alcantara, while Sir Robert Wilson's legion entered at another; but these brave men were utterly unable to pursue them; they had marched seventeen days through the rain, and arrived bare-foot and foundered. On the 5th the whole of his force, except the detachment under General Mackenzie, was assembled at Coimbra, from whence Beresford proceeded the same day with about 6000 Portuguese, a brigade of British infantry, and a squadron of British horse, toward Viseu, to act upon the enemy's left. Colonel Trant, the Governor of Coimbra, was posted with the troops under his command on the Vouga, his advanced-guard occupied the right bank of that river on the road to Porto. Sir Arthur formed his infantry into three divisions, two of which, with the cavalry and the advanced-guard, proceeded by the high road from Coimbra to Porto; the third, under Major-General Hill, by Aveiro. The advanced-guard and the cavalry began their march on the 7th, and the next day the whole army halted, in order to allow time for Beresford to arrive upon the Upper Douro. On the 9th, an officer was sent forward to Albergaria Nova, to procure billets for the troops, when information was obtained that four regiments of French cavalry, and a battalion of foot, with artillery, were cantoned there and in the neighbouring villages. Sir Arthur endeavoured to surprise them. Some of the troops crossed the Vouga that evening, others during the night; they advanced as silently as possible in utter darkness and along rocky passes, where there was sometimes only room to march in single file. Their guides, however, led them safely to an open heath, where about sun-rise they came in sight of the enemy's videttes formed in line; the French had a pine wood in their rear. The attempt at surprising them entirely failed, but the superiority of the British cavalry was once more proved. The enemy were beaten out of the field, and two regiments of Portuguese infantry drove them gallantly through the pine wood. They lost their cannon, and the number of their wounded was considerable. The French retreated to Oliveira, and presently abandoned it, leaving it to their pursuers, whose advanced-guard took up a position there that night.

General Hill, meantime, with his division, embarked at Aveiro,

sailed up the northern creek of that singular harbour, and landed at Ovar, in the rear of the enemy's right, on the day of the action. On the 11th the French out-posts were driven in between Souto Ridondo and Grijo; and shortly afterwards their advanced-guard, consisting of about 4000 foot, with some squadrons of horse, were seen strongly posted on the heights above Grijo, their front covered by woods and broken ground. Being attacked and driven from hence, they retreated across the Douro in the night, and removed the bridge of boats. They were pursued a little beyond Carvalhos, and there the English were compelled to give over the pursuit, because their horses were unable to bring forward the guns. There had been the same gross misconduct in this branch of the Commissariat, as had been complained of in Sir Arthur's last campaign; of three hundred artillery horses which were sent to Portsmouth, it is affirmed that only eighty, which could be called effective, arrived at Lisbon. It was of importance to cross the Douro as speedily as possible. Gen. Murray was sent to attempt the passage at Avintas, about a league above Porto; another division embarked immediately above Villa Nova: some guns planted on the height of the Serra convent, in this town, protected this part of the river, and there appeared to be a good position for the troops on the opposite side, till they should be collected in sufficient numbers. Soult, who was prepared in person to receive the British, made an attempt to prevent either the collecting of boats or the embarkation; but when the first battalion of Buffs, under Lieutenant-General Paget, had landed and taken up their position, he attacked them in great strength. General Paget lost his arm at the commencement of the attack; his men stood their ground most gallantly till they were supported successfully by the 48th and 66th, and a Portuguese battalion. Meantime Lieutenant-General Sherbrooke, taking advantage of the weakness of the French in the city, crossed at the ferry from Villa Nova, and appeared upon their right. Major-General Murray, having effected his passage at Avintas, came down upon their left, and they then retreated, or rather took flight, towards Amarante. The heaviest loss in this brilliant action fell upon the 14th Light Dragoons. Being ordered to the support of a regiment which was hard pressed, they charged a strong body of the French, drawn up in close column, with bayonets ready to receive them in front. On each flank of the road was a stone wall, with trees growing on the outside, and other walls projecting in various directions, so as to give every advantage to the enemy. On the left there were num-

bers of the French posted in a line, their pieces resting on the wall, ready to give the assailants a running fire as they passed by them, close to the muzzles of the musket, and barely out of the reach of a sabre stroke. In a few seconds the ground was covered with men and horses. The squadron consisted of scarcely forty file; of the fifty-two men, who composed the troop in front, ten were killed, eleven severely wounded, besides others slightly, and six taken; three of the four officers were wounded. The French relied on the strength of their position; but when they perceived the British, notwithstanding the havoc which was made among them, persevered in the charge, and penetrated the battalion opposed to them, they fled in great confusion; and the infantry coming up, about 300 of the enemy were made prisoners. This squadron received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for their gallantry. Soult added his testimony to their courage in a very different manner.

It was about five in the evening when the action was terminated by the flight of the French. The rapidity of Sir Arthur's movements had not been expected by the enemy: in four days he had marched over fourscore miles of difficult country, gained many important positions, defeated three different bodies of the French troops, and effected the passage of a great river in their face. Soult's intention had been to retreat by the bridge of Amarante, through Villa Real and Braganza; and part of his army, under General Merlet, which had been posted at Valougo, began its retreat in the direction of Penafiel and Amarante as soon as the passage was effected, without waiting for the result of the action. Sir Arthur hoped that Marshal Beresford would be able so far to disconcert the plans of the enemy as to make him retreat by Chaves into Galicia, rather than by Villa Real, in a direction which would enable him to effect a junction with Victor. Beresford, however, did more than this; he moved with such celerity, that, having compelled the French posts at Villa Real and Mezamfrio to fall back with some loss, he drove in Loison's outposts at the bridge of Amarante, and again acquired possession of that important point, at the same time that Sir Arthur was defeating Soult before Porto. He then marched his own corps upon Chaves, and dispatched Silveira to occupy the passes of Ruivaes, and Melgaço, near Salamonde, anticipating Sir Arthur's orders. The latter movement could not be executed in time: Soult was aware

of his danger, and rapidly retreated; his track was strewn with dead horses and mules, who had either been driven till they fell, or killed, or more barbarously hamstrung, when they could be goaded no further. The French plundered and murdered the peasantry as they went. These abominations did not pass unrevenged; every man that dropt on the road was put to death without mercy by the peasants, before the British advanced-guard could come up. The pursuit was as closely followed as possible; the terrified Frenchmen in the rear even threw away their knapsacks, which were heavily laden with plunder and impeded them, now when they were running for their lives. In one place where they crossed during the night, a bridge with a low parapet, over a deep ravine, our advanced-guard, in the morning, found the ravine nearly filled on both sides with the bodies of men and horses, who had been jostled over in the precipitancy of their flight. The whole of their baggage was lost; and at Penafial, when it was found that the money could be carried no further, Soult wisely gave it up to pillage, because it were better his own men should have it than the English, and there was no time to make a regular distribution of it. Sir Arthur pursued as far as Montalegre, and halted on the 18th of May, finding that the enemy had gone through the mountains towards Orense, by roads impracticable for carriages, and where it was impossible either to stop or overtake them. When the British General had discontinued the pursuit, according to his original determination of not following Soult into Galicia, he learned that Victor had broken up on the Guadiana, and made himself master of Alcantara. On the 14th of May, this post was occupied by 600 of Sir Robert Wilson's legion, 1100 Portuguese militia, and a squadron of Portuguese cavalry, under Colonel Mayne, who, with this far inferior force, withstood 10,000 infantry and 1000 horse for six hours, and then effected his retreat without losing a single piece of cannon, though not without a heavy loss in killed and wounded. He endeavoured to blow up the bridge, but the attempt failed, and the enemy, being thus masters of the passage, advanced a little way into Portugal, in the direction of Castello Branco. Sir Arthur, who had foreseen the possibility of such a movement, and provided as far as possible against it, marched immediately to the south; but Victor, whose only object was to effect a diversion in favour of Soult, retreated as soon as he heard that the British and Portuguese armies had re-crossed the Douro, and retiring by the way he entered, evacuated Alcantara, and con-

centrated his army between the Tagus and the Guadiana, in the neighbourhood of Caceres. Sir Arthur had, like Cuesta, estimated the strength of the patriots in Galicia below what it really was. After Romana had surprised the French garrison at Villa Franca, he received information that the enemy were collecting a considerable force at Lugo for the purpose of attacking him. Upon this he marched into Asturias, crossing the mountains at the passes of Cienfuegos, and descended to Navia de Suarna. There he left the army, under the command of D. Nicholas Mahy, and went himself to Oviedo, in order to dissolve the Junta and establish one more active and patriotic in its place. This body had been formed by intrigue and family influence, and the persons who composed it looked only to the establishment of their own absolute and indefinite power, the advancement of their own interest and that of their followers, and the destruction, under false pretences, of all who were not subservient to them. Complaints of their misconduct had reached Romana at the frontiers of Portugal, and as he approached the city he was compelled to acknowledge they were well founded. He therefore, on the 22d of April, as Commander-in-Chief of the northern provinces, by virtue of the powers which the central government had entrusted to him, dissolved this Junta as unworthy of their authority, and nominated others in their place, among whom were the deputies who had first been sent to England.

Ney, who had collected 12,000 men at Lugo for the purpose of crushing Romana, no sooner heard of his march toward Asturias than he followed him. Mahy was fortunately apprized in time of the approach of this superior force, and avoiding it, turned back upon Galicia to profit by its absence. At Navia de Suarna, the French General learned that Romana was in Oviedo, and thinking it of more importance to destroy him than his army, proceeded with the utmost rapidity towards that city, hoping to surprise him there. In this he had nearly succeeded; for so ill was the Marquis served at this time, that the French were within two days march of Oviedo before he was informed that they had moved from Galicia: he had scarcely time to reach Gijon with his Staff, where he got safe on ship-board. The excellent Bishop of St. Andero escaped in like manner.

On the 18th of May the French entered Oviedo, and having pillaged the town, they proceeded to Gijon. Most of the prisoners taken at Villa Franca were released in this expedition.

Ney's movement was concerted with Kellerman and Bonnet, of whom the one entered Asturias, from the side of Biscay, and the other from Leon. But though Romana, owing to the want of information, had thus nearly been surprised, the Asturian troops, under Generals Worster and Ballesteros, prevented the enemy from deriving any benefit from their transient success. Barcena, who commanded a division of the corps under Worster, by rapid marches upon Teberga and Grado, prevented the French from uniting their forces, and defeated them in three partial actions. Worster then collecting his whole army, advanced toward Oviedo; but Kellerman, perceiving that he could not possibly maintain possession of the city, evacuated it in time, and retreated precipitately into Leon. Ballesteros, meantime, who was on the eastern frontier of the principality, finding that Bonnet was between him and Worster, turned rapidly upon St. Andero, chiefly with a view of drawing Bonnet out of Asturias. He attacked the French garrison in that city, killed 800, made 600 prisoners, and won the place. The ill conduct of part of his army, which he had stationed in the passes near the city, deprived him of the fruits of his victory; they suffered themselves to be surprised by Bonnet's whole force; the remainder of his men, in consequence, had no other alternative than to abandon the city and disperse, while he himself, like Romana, had just time to escape by sea. These movements on the part of the Asturian commanders, compelled Ney to hasten his return to Galicia, where indeed he rightly judged his presence was necessary. He retreated, therefore, along the sea-coast by Castropol, and found in that province intelligence of a nature which more than counterbalanced the temporary triumph he had obtained. Mahy, withdrawing from Navia de Suerna, marched rapidly towards Lugo, where the greater part of the French force, then in Galicia, had been left; and after two successful skirmishes, on the 18th of May, he defeated them in a general engagement, and drove them within the walls of Lugo. He could not pursue his success for want of artillery and scaling ladders; but having pent the enemy up in that city, removed his wounded to Mondonedo, where he rested his men, and where they were joined, on the 23d of May, by the Marquis, three days after he landed at Rivadeo. Carrara, about the same time, with the troops who had recovered Vigo, marched against the city of Compostella, or Santiago. The French garrison, consisting of about 3000 men, came out and attacked them on the plain of Estrella; they

were repulsed; Murillo charged their right flank; Carrara, with the rest of the army, advanced against their front; and they were twice driven from the positions in which they attempted to make a stand. Murillo entered the city, drove them through the streets, and pursued them to the distance of more than a league beyond it. Their second in command was killed, and their general severely wounded. This was the intelligence which Ney received on his return from Asturias. He learned also that Soult, with his fugitive army, had entered Galicia; and it was concerted that Ney should retake Vigo, and then form a junction with the army of Portugal, as it was termed, at Orense, to hem in and effect the destruction of Romana. In pursuance of this arrangement, Ney, with a force of 8000 infantry and 2500 horse, marched from Mondonedo and Lugo upon Santiago. Carrara, whose force was very inferior, retreated to Caldas and Pontevedra, where he was joined by the Count de Norona. The Count determined to retreat to the bridge, because two of the arches having been broken down, it afforded a favourable position for making a stand, and covering Vigo, from whence the patriots now received their stores. Boats were procured from Vigo and Redondela to form a bridge for the troops; enough could not be found to construct one in the usual form, and it was necessary to moor them broadside to the stream, fasten them together head and stern, and then lay planks along, torn from the neighbouring houses. The narrowness of the bridge considerably lengthened the time employed in passing, nevertheless the passage was effected before the enemy appeared. Now it was seen with what wise foresight Murillo had acted in throwing up works at this position. The troops were formed on the southern bank; they were now increased to between 6000 and 7000 men, besides 3000 who were without fire-arms; they had 120 horse and nine field pieces, and a battery of two eighteen pounders, planted on a height above the bridge. Captain M'Kinley, who was still in the port of Vigo, was informed of this on the evening of the 6th of June. Early the following morning he went up in his barge to S. Payo, and while he was conferring with Carrara, the French appeared on the opposite bank. The Galician troops had undergone great fatigue, having been constantly exposed to continued and heavy rains: nothing, however, could exceed their spirit; it required all the efforts of their officers to prevent them from pushing across and attacking an enemy whom they had such cause to hate. Ney posted his troops in the houses on the right bank, and in a wood a little below, and

kept up his attack the whole day. During the night he erected a battery; some of his men also laid ladders upon the first breach, and got upon the brink of the second; but when day-light appeared, they were soon driven back.

Captain M'Kinley, passing safely within gun-shot of the enemy's field-pieces, returned to Vigo as soon as the action commenced, and with the assistance of Colonel Carol, he provided for the defence of that place, and the Spanish Commodore sent up three gun-boats to assist in the defence. One of these Captain Wynter manned, under charge of Lieutenant Jefferson. A Spanish schooner, commanded by Lieutenant Toledo, and a Portuguese one under Lieutenant Alves, both active and zealous officers, went also upon this service. At day-break the French battery opened both upon the troops and the boats; but the latter, taking advantage of the tide, got near and destroyed the battery. When the tide fell, the enemy made two desperate attempts, with horse and foot, to cross above the bridge: the patriots steadily resisted, and both times drove them back with great slaughter. Baffled here, a detachment went up the river, thinking to cross at the ford of Solto Mayor. Murillo was sent to oppose them, and that excellent officer, after they had vainly persevered in their attempt for an hour and a half, compelled them to retire. They made another attack under cover of a thick fog; this also was as unsuccessful as the former, and Ney being thus defeated by a newly-raised army of inferior numbers, half of whom were unarmed, retreated during the night, leaving some of his wounded, and having sustained so severe a loss, that, even with Soult's assistance, he now despaired of being able to keep his ground in Galicia.

The victory which the Spaniards thus obtained, was hardly less important than the battle of Baylen. It effectually defeated the plan of co-operation with Soult, and it cleared the province of the enemy. Ney retreated to Santiago, whither Carrara pursued and destroyed 500 of his army. The French General now thought of nothing but effecting his retreat into Castille: he reached Coruña on the 13th of June, and made preparations for evacuating that place and Ferrol; he destroyed the magazines and stores of every kind, and the defences on the land side, spiked the guns, and completely disarmed both the place and the people. Ferrol was evacuated by the last division of the enemy on the 21st, Coruña on the following day, and Ney retreated through Lugo, Villa Franca, and Astorga. He had formed an encampment between Betanzos and Lugo; and this, before his final retreat was known, kept the

persons whom he had established in authority in fear or hope of his return, so that no communication was suffered with the British ships, except by flag of truce. The batteries and lines on the sea-side having been left uninjured, Captain Hotham, of the Defiance, impatient of this conduct, landed a party of seamen and marines, and dismounted all the guns that bore upon the anchorage. When the Count de Norona arrived a few days afterwards he expressed some displeasure at this; but the propriety of the measure was so evident when the circumstances which occasioned it were explained, that the feeling could be only momentary. Captain Hotham having thus opened such a communication with Coruña as was equally desirable for both nations, on the 26th of June sent Captain Parker to Ferrol, where the joy of the people at seeing an English officer in their streets was manifested by the loudest acclamations, and by every possible mark of attachment. The castle of St. Felipe was still held by a traitor, whom Ney had appointed to the command. He had under him a legion which the French had raised while they were in possession of the two towns, and over these men he retained his authority as long as the real state of affairs could be concealed, for probably Ney left him with a promise of returning as soon as he should have effected his junction with Soult. This traitor gave orders to fire upon any English ships or boats that might attempt to pass; Captain Hotham immediately upon hearing this stood over to Ferrol in the Defiance, and landed the marines of that ship and of the Amazon, with a party of armed seamen under Captain Parker, who proceeded to attack the castle. But though the men who garrisoned it had been weak enough to suffer themselves to be enrolled in the intruder's service, now that it was in their power to deliver themselves, they refused to obey their Commander, and joyfully welcomed the English, who entered preceded by the Spanish colours. The people of Ferrol than arrested the traitorous governor in the name of Ferdinand. Soult was at Lugo when these events occurred. He left there 977 of his sick, and endeavoured to bring Romana to action, committing his accustomed cruelties wherever he went: but Romana was too wary; and though it was the advice of Ney that Soult should remain in Galicia, and co-operate with him in recovering possession of the province, the latter General, who is the ablest of all the French Commanders employed in Spain, was induced to form a different determination, both by political consideration, and by necessity. He had now received neither succours of any kind nor instructions, nor even intelligence, for five months, so well had the Spaniards and Portu-

guese cut off all communication with Madrid. There was no place in Galicia where he could rest and supply his troops, and leave his sick in security; he therefore retreated to Zamora.

Immediately upon the recovery of Galicia, the central Junta took measures for removing the Ferrol fleet to Cadiz, thus anticipating the wishes of the English government. As soon as Romana arrived at Coruña, he erected a monument there, with this inscription:—"Grateful Spain to the glory of the English General, Moore, and his valiant countrymen."

(Continued in the Supplement.)

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

INSPECTING FIELD OFFICERS OF YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEERS.

Sir,

WHEN corps of Volunteers and Yeomanry were first embodied, it was thought expedient to appoint certain Officers to inspect them occasionally, for the purpose of maintaining and carrying on the discipline. The gentlemen selected had a competent salary given them, and the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: they, very probably, from the scarcity of Field-Officers at the period of their first institution, were chosen from those Officers who had retired from the service, most of them having sold their commissions therein to some considerable advantage.—This arrangement, for the moment, was, perhaps, unexceptionable; but, in the progress of this hard-fought war, there are a great proportion of Field-Officers whose services, whose merits, whose sufferings, certainly give them a superior claim to occupy the situations filled by gentlemen heretofore described.

Is it not natural to draw this conclusion, that when the above-mentioned corps are governed by Inspecting Field Officers, who from dislike to the service, or for individual convenience, or private emolument, have preferred the safe side of the question, and have thought a round of beef preferable to a breast-work, and a feather bed more comfortable than a bundle of straw, or field exercise with a brace of pointers to a dashing charge at the enemy; is it not fair to suppose that gallant men, who have honourably volunteered their services, should feel disgust for such Officers, and be averse to their instructions; or that they would prefer those officers who have served their country for a length of time—officers who have

shed their blood, and have exhausted their constitution in their country's defence.

At this critical moment, when every feeling, every sentiment, should urge a man in the enjoyment of health and vigour to continue his services; if he chooses to shrink from his duty, and dispose of his commission at a great price, he should, at all events, not subject himself to universal contempt, by employing his interest, whether borough, parliamentary, or the like, in opposition to the wishes of our illustrious Commander-in-Chief, to obtain the situation of an Inspecting Field Officer, to the detriment of brave and meritorious men.

A man thus circumstanced would appear to me as apeing the character he fears to assume.—He cannot conceive himself justified in holding such an employment after having relinquished the service, from motives of personal emolument.—On examining the list of Inspecting Field Officers of Yeomanry and Volunteers, I can observe but one name out of seventeen to which the sign of being in the service is annexed. This one out of seventeen is on half-pay; but I see many names of gentlemen who have disposed of their commissions.—If there are among these, gentlemen who have been obliged to retire from the service, owing either to misfortunes or pecuniary difficulties, those gentlemen may feel assured I most highly respect them; but I cannot consider the conduct of those justifiable, who, from dislike to the profession, &c. have quitted it, and obtained a recompense, the right of meritorious officers.

A MILITIA OFFICER.

MARCHING MONEY TO OFFICERS.

Sir,

THE movements of a regiment when stationed in Great-Britain, from one quarter to another, must be considered as an indispensible measure, and therefore some consideration should be made to Officers, for the increased expense it occasions them, when on the march. The Mutiny Act, it is true, directs inn-keepers to provide Subaltern Officers with a dinner, at one shilling each; but, will it be said that an Officer can procure on those terms a dinner in any degree comfortable?

When an Officer arrives at an inn after a long march, his subsistence for two days is more than equal to his pay for three, if he lives moderately; and thus he incurs unavoidable debts and misfortunes.—Would it not therefore be advisable to amend the Act,

and to allow the landlord a higher sum for Officers' dinners, viz. for a Captain, two shillings and nine-pence, and for a Subaltern, one shilling and ten-pence.—As the landlord will then be well paid, he might be obliged to find a decent comfortable meal, and the Subaltern will be enabled to live without running into debt.

An Officer, a Captain, employed in the Recruiting Service, was ordered to join his regiment: he wished to remove his wife with him, whose health was equally delicate as the strength of his purse:—the weather being fortunately fine, and to render the journey less fatiguing to his lady, he took outside places in a two-day coach, so that she might have a night's rest on the road, expecting that the expense would be about equal to the difference between inside and outside fare.—He however was much mistaken, and found the extravagant charges of innkeepers sufficient to make him a convert to the complaints of Subalterns on those heads which he had always previously opposed.—Adverting to the impositions of innkeepers, though extraneous to my present object, yet as it so materially affects the military, I cannot but express my indignation at frauds of this nature being permitted: necessity obliges many to travel, and nature requires refreshment, both of body and mind; is it not then necessary that a difference should be made between travellers by compulsion, and those for pleasure?—The Officer is the traveller by compulsion; then spare him, or give an allowance which will enable him to support such extravagant charges.

Colchester, July 14, 1813. AN OLD OFFICER.

OFFICERS' POSTAGE.

Sir,

THERE is in the above a heavy and unjust increase of expense to Officers, which certainly should be corrected.

From the nature of the Military Service, Officers are frequently removed from one place to another, and at great distances; for instance, an officer is quartered at York, he is ordered on duty to Waterford, and is sent from thence to embark at Portsmouth for foreign service; his letters are forwarded after him from York to Waterford, and from Waterford to Portsmouth; perhaps, letters from his agent in London. When they reach him, he has to pay three distinct postages for each, at least three shillings for every letter.—A friend of mine found himself similarly situated as the above, and on his arrival at Portsmouth, with his purse *a la militaire,* slender enough, he was presented at the post-office with a

little packet of letters, many of them, possibly, interesting to his feelings, or interest, but the charge for postage being one pound seven shillings, he felt that he could not spare out of his scanty finances that sum at the moment of embarkation, and left them. Surely the post-office should be satisfied in such cases with charging one postage, the first, or the highest.—Naval officers are in an equal predicament.—If the revenue of the country is not competent to allow an addition of pay to brave men, they should not be subjected to the plunder of the little they have, by expenses incurred occasionally in a discharge of their duties.—I am, &c.

L.

MILITARY OBSERVATIONS.

On the British Army—Invalids and Medical Department—Portuguese Army—Justice and Religion.

Sir, *Portugal*, 15*th April*, 1813.

SINCE the army has been in the Peninsula *it never has been so healthy as at this time*; which must be, in a great measure, owing to admirable management in all the departments: added to this, a very serious evil has been completely done away, viz. the employment of many able, healthy soldiers, in the different hospitals, as orderlies.—Invalided men have been appointed to that duty, and many regiments, by regaining the men heretofore so withheld from them, are now stronger than ever they have been in the Peninsula: if this is followed up when on the march, by the strict attention of the Regimental Surgeons in not sending soldiers, as sick, to the rear, on slight and frivolous cases, the Marquis of Wellington will find his army in greater force than ever. In allusion to the attention of Regimental Surgeons, I saw early in the last campaign many idle fellows sent by the Surgeons to the rear, as incapable of duty, who were plundering the country round about: a certain set of them always in the commencement of the campaign, pretend sickness, to get to the rear, and when there, contrive, either by pretended sickness, or being orderlies at hospitals, to skulk through the campaign. Conceive a small battalion of 560 men to have had 190 of those fellows in the rear, most of them skulking in hospitals. Under the new arrangement I hope it will be found more difficult for them to get away this campaign.

In respect to the Portuguese troops, I have observed they gain ground very fast in discipline and organization. The Field-Marshal has now a number of young Portuguese Officers, who having profited by the aid of the British Officers in that service, are fit to succeed to the vacated commission, and who it is naturally the desire of their Government should succeed accordingly, if the British army is called away for some other service.—The Portuguese will be sufficient for their own immediate necessities, and those will be great in Portugal and Spain, from the multitudes now engaged in warfare, and whom a peace will let loose on those countries: the civil power will in neither kingdom be sufficient to preserve good order, and the obedience to the laws; fellows who now roam abroad, committing all sorts of depredation, living from hand to mouth, plundering with impunity, will hardly be brought to remain stationary, and pursue either the occupations of agriculture or manufactures—there will be bands of robbers every where to be encountered, every where to be dreaded, and a regular force must be maintained to protect the

inhabitants and travellers: even at this moment, in many parts of Portugal, there are desperate gangs of freebooters, who rob, plunder, and even murder such travellers who cannot resist them. What then will be the case when this large army is dissolved? It will be impracticable either to live in safety or to travel. The civil power at present is despotic, so far as it can act. There are in certain districts a sort of deputy-lieutenant—in towns, magistrates and constables; these men are despots, and exercise, as far as I can judge, their power uncontrolled: a poor fellow is sent to jail, and there confined at pleasure, for even being suspected of telling where forage is concealed, if it belongs to a magistrate or rich man, or on any such frivolous cause; nor can I understand there is any redress for him. Others, who can afford to fee these honest gentlemen, may commit *any* sort of crime, and are sure to be unmolested; money is the touchstone, the key of justice—it locks a man up or it locks him out. Religion also, I lament to say, offers protection to murderers, or to any sort of miscreant, except sinning against the church; there the punishment is followed up most heavily; not but money will sometimes have its effect, even for sacrilege.—But can it be otherwise? I write from what I have myself seen—the priest of the parish the most debauched, vicious, drunken character in the town; open and barefaced in his commerce with the other sex, and intoxicated from morning till night; a fellow I have seen lately staggering drunk in a procession: to be sure, we have seen in England some professing to be the immediate servants of the Most High, very careless of their duty. If it were possible, one would urge something in palliation for certain irregularities; for instance, a curate with such an incompetent stipend that with all the little shifts he can devise, should find it very difficult to feed a large family, that such a man should give a turn to what is termed an amusement, and destroy innocent creatures to satisfy the hunger of craving children, for instance, course a hare, or shoot a partridge, the motive may give a gloss to the act; but, that a man of education should, after having professed, in the most sacred manner, to have an inward calling, to take upon himself to be the immediate servant of the Most High, to profess himself as a human source of instruction and example for us, in the performance of our religious duties, for such a man to indulge himself in the most barefaced, libidinous conduct—to use the most profane and blasphemous language—to be a drunkard, a gambler, and a debauchee, one would suppose impossible, but we all have witnessed that such characters have, and such characters do at this moment, insult their God, and disgrace the divine calling of a clergyman. How is it that human laws are more diligently observed than divine laws? Our Military code is strictly enforced, and cheerfully obeyed, and we are in that code strictly enjoined to a regular performance of the divine laws, which are in consequence as duly attended to as the nature of our profession will admit. How is it then, as in this instance, human laws can enforce the obedience of divine laws—that the very immediate professors of servitude to God, are not in like manner obliged to a strict observance of their sacred duties; not that I by any means cast any obloquy on the Military character: I am an old soldier, and can with honest truth and sincerity aver, that ever when opportunities offered, I have seen both officers and men faithfully and anxiously discharge their sacred duties; and I verily believe it never did require the power of human law to enforce an observance of divine law in the army, because I have always seen that sacred duty performed with a ready compliance and cheerful demeanour.

THE BRITISH TROOPS.

FROM THE "MILITARY CHARACTER OF THE EUROPEAN ARMIES."

THE bad success which has marked the operations of Great-Britain in almost all her continental enterprises, induces unreflecting persons to believe that the English, though excellent seamen, are bad soldiers. If we are to understand by this, that the English soldiers have less courage than the English sailors, it is an absurdity. The disasters of the continent arise from other causes. The English are unquestionably the most intrepid people in Europe; the one that braves death, and sees its approach with the greatest coolness and indifference. The English are not sanguinary; if they were, they would be the most ferocious people possible, they would mutually destroy one another. They are less afraid of shedding their own blood, than of causing it to be shed by others. This generosity evinces true courage; for the fear of death is certainly less powerful in England than in all other countries. The ancient wars of France, the actions of Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt, the battle of the Spurs, the war of the succession, that of 1740, and the seven years' war, are proofs universally felt, that the courage and successes of the English are not confined to sea engagements. From the time that England lost her possessions in France, and since her union with Scotland, she has directed her views and exertions to maritime operations; and from that period her land forces have become secondary objects. Not having sufficient troops of its own to carry on war in the four quarters of the globe, the English government has been obliged to take mercenaries into its service, and most especially so on account of the increase of the European armies. Whenever the English troops have appeared on the continent, during the late wars, it has been in small numbers, comparatively with those of France and Austria. The English army, taken collectively, is considerable; but the troops are scattered abroad in such a manner over the whole surface of the globe, that a real English army is no where to be found*. The English, though a nation of an original cast, and thoroughly versed in naval tactics, cannot be said to have any settled military systems for the government of an army. The isolated or scattered manner in which their troops are distributed, prevents their having any consistency or union. In Asia, which is often the theatre of their wars, the difference of climate, and of the enemies they have to combat, and the number of Indians that compose the gross of

* This Essay was written in 1806.

their armies, render these wars very different from those of Europe. An English General who returns from India, is, in the knowledge of European tactics, like an Admiral that might have confined his navigation to the Lake of Geneva, or the Black Sea. The English are obliged to change their method of warfare according to the climates, countries, enemies, allies, or mercenaries, they have to deal with. Those regiments which have been serving in India, bring back to Europe little more than the skeleton of what was sent out. Few of the soldiers who have avoided the dangers of war escape the influence of the climate; the English army is therefore necessarily made up of recruits. Their officers are attached to their profession; but they have no military constitution; they either stand in no need of, or do not follow established models; each one makes his own observations, and pursues his own studies and researches to the best of his power; *but from individuals not having the means of communicating their thoughts on military subjects, and the result of their discoveries, to one another, there is no true union of parts**. No two regiments are found alike. Every commanding officer of a corps, instead of conforming to general regulations, follows his own particular ideas and plans, according to the country and the circumstances in which he is placed, or according to his separate genius, acquirements, or prejudices. No minister has sufficient intelligence and skill, or is, perhaps, possessed of the authority which is necessary to give uniformity to the different departments of the English army; to constitute a regular and corresponding whole, and to surmount those obstacles which are thrown in the way of all uniform and military system, by the distance and distribution of the troops, separated as they are, one from the other, by the whole diameter of the earth. The English troops which served on the continent, and consisted chiefly of new levies, were subject to this disadvantage; and as they were only a part of the coalesced army, they became subservient to the movements and intentions of the Austrians. When they wished to free themselves from this restraint, they experienced nothing but disasters, from being incapable of executing plans by themselves,

* This objection is removed by the establishment of this work.—I have the honour to invite the free and unreserved Correspondence of every Officer on points connected with his profession, and to promise a regular insertion of all such Essays on Military Subjects, as, after a candid revisal, may be deemed admissible in a work of this nature. An opportunity is thus afforded to all Officers of publishing their sentiments on Military Matters, the want of which has occasioned many useful suggestions and valuable information being lost to the service.—EDITOR.

and from being weakened by the diversity of objects, and the heterogeneous cast of the allies, and of the mercenaries who acted with them. Hence, the failure before Dunkirk, the secession of their allies the Prussians, and the severity of the winter in 1794-5, occasioned the loss of Holland. Good-will, honour, and courage, are the principal qualifications in a soldier, and these are eminently conspicuous among the British; military ardour is greater in them than in the troops of any other service; but, connection and interest with ministers, added to the necessity of raising money to defray the expences of the different departments of the state, are the principal means of promotion; they are not, however, always the most equitable. The British soldier unites with the necessary physical qualifications a natural courage, which is superior to that of all other nations; he neither requires brandy nor self-conceit to make him brave; his courage is innate; it is national instinct. Military discipline, which is extremely severe in the king's ships, must necessarily be still more rigorous among the troops on shore, on account of the many opportunities which constantly occur, and the various facilities they possess of giving way to disorder; their natural spirit of independence, their general indifference about death, and the want of reflection, so common to men who have devoted themselves to a military life, during the remainder of their days, in the hope of being exempt from cares, or of satisfying their appetites, all require that discipline should be extremely strict. In England every thing depends upon the Commander-in-Chief for the time being; discipline, as well as the whole military system, depends upon him who commands. A man of genius will discover in the English army, the elements of the best soldiers in Europe, provided he knows how to avail himself of the intrepidity of the privates, the good-will of the officers, and to surmount the inconveniences arising from a manifest defect in the system. When we allow that the English officers are men of greater information than all other European officers, because, in general, education is more carefully attended to in England than elsewhere; that they are more attached to their professions, and follow it rather from generous motives, and a military spirit, than like mercenaries, from interested views; it must, nevertheless, always be acknowledged that they want experience. The English cavalry, from the beauty, the goodness, and the size of its horses, and the excellence of their equipment, as well as from the boldness and temper of the riders, is a magnificent establishment. In a charge it is more formidable than any other;

but the advantage which English horses derive from their speed, deprives the cavalry of the facility of turning. After a charge, an English squadron requires more time than any other to form again. The rider, carried away by the swiftness of his horse, is unable to manage him with ease and readiness; and whatever the English may think on this head, he is less firm on a flat saddle than those horsemen who have low saddles. The English Dragoon is too much taken up with his horse, and manages him with too much difficulty to enable him to act against the enemy with sufficient ease. A simple private in the English cavalry is as well armed, and his horse as well caparisoned, as the officers and their horses are in other services.

The English artillery is superior to all others in the choice of men; their cannoneers are well instructed, and yield to none in courage and dexterity. The pay of the English troops is higher than that of any other service, even in proportion to the dearness of provisions. Their maintenance, and their interior economy, are magnificent and luxurious to a high degree; they want nothing but able leaders, who may know how to avoid, or overcome those circumstances that are disadvantageous to them, to make them the best, as they are the finest troops in Europe, because in them, more than in any others, is to be found that native valour which is the first element of a soldier.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

[Continued from page 472.]

Camp, Castraveitta, 13th June, about 3 leagues N. E. of Medina.—WE left Medina this morning, and on our way passed a salt manufactory at Salina Rossi—it is a saline spring, and produces about 3000 pounds annually of salt. The country continues to exhibit beautiful variety; plenty of clean neat villages, but either the inhabitants have fled or they are not populous: the rocky mountains are wooded to the tops, and the vallies, altogether, put one in mind of our dear own country, particularly when they tinkled the village church bells as we passed. We seem to be marching on the left flank of the enemy, and to bend our course towards the Bayonne road; there are what we call *shaves*, that is, reports flying about of our quitting their rear-guard, and on the plunder of their army, for I find king Joseph completely rifled Madrid; now if we can intercept that part of his line, we shall do well, and as I conceive they are tripping away to France as quick as they can, it will be all we can do. You may imagine we are looking for news from the Elbe, and from England. Our march has been astonishing, and altogether famously conducted; and our army is now fitter for the field than before we had marched 300 miles: our animals, to be sure, are rather thin.

13th June, 8 o'clock.—We are to halt here this day; at present it rains, and I fear will continue to rain all day, for unluckily there is a mountain to windward

of us, that the clouds, charged with water, scrape over, and the shower bath follows; but our men have tents. I take this opportunity to relate what I was assured was real matter of fact: I do not know any circumstance that so truly describes the cool, remorseless, premeditated barbarity of Buonaparte and his vandals. Two medical men deserted to us from the French some days since, and they gave the following as their motive for so doing: from a cruel system of policy, Buonaparte commanded every man of his army in Spain to marry a Spanish woman—it did not signify if they had wives in France, as they were told they could not take the Spanish spouse to France when they should return: many hundreds of the French married, and the consequence is, as these men represent, above 500 wives are left for ever by the villains who have deceived them; for it is a lamentable fact, that Buonaparte does not allow the validity of a marriage between a Frenchman and a foreigner;—one of the surgeons I here allude to, told me he and his friend had married at Palencia, but loved their wives, and had promised to return to them, if the French retired: they had so done, and the surgeons are taken into our service. What a very wretch is this Usurper! not satisfied with taking the life, the property of individuals—he encourages his lawless followers to dive into the very bosom of family happiness; and like a cankerous worm, destroy the most tender and honourable ties. These men promised their wives to return, and, risking all, have honorably kept their promise.

It appears to me, as it does to many others, the natives here are not pleased with our visit, or our object. They are situated so near to France, and have experienced such intercourse with the barbarians for the latter years, that vile as are their morals, they like them and dislike us. Yesterday presented one of those ludicrous scenes that must now and then occur when an army traverses a country. It is with us, as is the general rule, where men are women will be;—and God bless the fair sex, they voluntarily suffer incredible hardships for many of us, very undeserving such proofs of affection. It is a fact so notorious, that I have no reason to tremble for the character of my veracity, when I assure you, I saw a soldier's wife, who, after the day's march, was delivered of a child that night, and was next day travelling on foot after the regiment, bearing her young stranger in her arms: this frequently occurs. But yesterday presented distress in a different shape; our march was opposed by a river, which to the men was a difficulty readily surmounted, but to such of our females that were beholden only to their own legs for conveyance, the thing was more ridiculous than distressing, and by no means injurious to the delicacy of their feelings—they must cross the river or be left in the rear; the alternative admitted of no hesitation; they at once decided, and coolly tucked up their duds, and forded the stream, as there was no sort of danger in the attempt, but merely a little personal inconvenience owing to their own impetuosity. The noise, the jostlings, the screams, the abuse, the *oaths*, for our fair sex are not mealy-mouthed on some occasions, and the *exposures*, exceeded all description. I must leave them partly to your imagination, and that you may indulge to what latitude your fancy may direct; all I can say is, that old and young, black, brown, and fair, fat and lean, bandy and bow-legged, "all crossed the stream in their turn."

20*th*.—Yesterday's march was considerably more than we calculated upon, so I had no time to scribble; but certainly I never saw more delightful scenery any where; nature has completed her work in the picturesque for many miles that we have traversed. We again set forward this morning, and ranged over a line of mountains, I think what is called the Low Pyrenees, but, in truth, we have so winded round them, that I am almost bewildered; the enemy, it seems, had two divisions about here, 10,000; the fifth division came on them by surprise, and shewed one brigade; the enemy came on boldly, but perceiving more troops trying to turn their flank, they retired and fired their artillery; our artillery re-

turned the salute: we seem to have lost a few men, and we seem to say they lost a good many, but the plot-thinkers and one week from this time must prove decisive. We are six leagues west of Vittoria, at Jecuna; our march this day was not fatiguing in point of distance, but as we crossed hill and dale, making through forests, over rocks, over swamps, ditches, brooks, corn fields, mud and mire, and frequent halts, it was distressing to the men, but it is all forgotten, for their kettles are boiling full of beef, rice, and vegetables, and to crown all, they have a double allowance of grog, or rather rum, for it is not fashionable to dilute it: we rather expect a night march, not unlikely, as we get near the enemy, and as our divisions are collected together.

26th, close to Pamplona.—I wrote a hasty scrawl from Vittoria, and such has been the rapidity of our march, and the horrible inclemency of the weather, that what with rain and mud, fatiguing marches after the scampering enemy, we reached this place this day: the enemy have fled in all directions, and so fast, that we could not pick up many. Upon my honour I think a pursuit almost as bad as a retreat.

Camp Tafala, June 30, 1813.—From causes which our great Commander will best explain, we have something like rest—that is, we make but short marches. We remain at this place to-day; I am not certain I am correct in the date, but you will excuse it when I tell you, in addition to ordinary and extraordinary fatigues, we have been harassed by the conduct of our heroes, for certainly if the most deliberate courage and heroic conduct gives a claim to that appellation, our soldiers are justly entitled to it, and certainly if swelling themselves with wine until they have no longer power of action, either mental or bodily, gives them a title to be stiled drunkards—they are heroes and drunkards; such scenes of drunkenness I never witnessed, of riot and disorder; but no wonder, for the great Lord said they had shared a million of dollars amongst them, but I believe ten times that sum: we are reducing them to reason.

1st July.—We arrived here near Pamplona this day; that place is completely invested, and the siege is to be carried on immediately—it is the strongest place in Spain.

2d July.—We have advanced our camp nearer to town. Lord Wellington is determined to have a post in Spain. I am told Major-General Byng's brigade is within the frontier: our men are returning to their senses. We are so cold that it requires the warmth derived from flannel to keep us comfortable, although the harvest here is ripe. I understand we are not to expend an ounce of powder on these vagabonds here: the place is very strong, and if we keep the French out, they fall of course. Sir R. Hill is gone to destroy the bridges and roads on the Pyrenees, and thus to lock the door. When we look back at past events, and find that on the 14th of May we were in the heart of Portugal, on the 21st of June attacking 80,000 of the enemy, bristled with artillery, and now pursuing that army all scampering into France, having taken all it was possible for us to take, as the ground was so favourable for them, our cavalry could not act—the fields entrenched with ditches fourteen feet wide and eight feet deep, with what admiration do we look at our great commander. A march of at least three hundred miles, and a victory crowned with 181 pieces of artillery, and all the stores and baggage, and 400 ladies into the bargain, a million of money at the least. You know I am no flatterer, but have always spoken of men as I found them; now when I tell you I am convinced Lord Wellington is the greatest General our country could ever boast, it is not detracting from the immortal Nelson to place Lord Wellington on his right hand; for Nelson's means were made to his hands—Lord Wellington had to make his army; with fleets accustomed to victory, Nelson vanquished his enemies; but Lord Wellington, from

his landing in Portugal, had every thing to teach his army, and his recent victory which so exalts his fame, has been the result of his own wisdom and animation: when we further reflect that with a fleet there is nothing to consider but the best mode of conducting it for attack or defence—that an army is to be moved on an extensive country, intersected:—provisions to be found—artillery, ammunition, &c. &c. to be transported—hospitals, &c. &c.—the field of operation wide and extensive—wood and water, material objects—surely the man who directs this cumbrous machine, and finally gains the greatest victory that ever was gained, ranks with the first General of this age or any age; all this is honorably just to our great Commander, for the glory is all his own.

Camp, Donna Maria, July 7, 1813.—We left Pamplona on the 5th, and began to ascend what I consider a western prolongation of the Pyrenees, by a road certainly inaccessible to artillery. Had the weather been fine, the march would have been delightful, being a continuation of the most sublime scenery; our march yesterday, having a fine day, was beyond all description, rich scenery—lofty mountains rich in forest—a continuation of mountains and valleys, not in ridges, but unconnected only by the road; we came down into this place or desert of at least three miles, so steep and so rough we could not ride: we were unfortunately kept four hours on the mountains, time tediously sacrificed. At this place the enemy had a small post, about 300 men, to watch the road; we were told they had from 2 to 10,000 at St. Cuavan, two miles on—admitted they had ten, our simple operation was to have proceeded towards them, for we were more than 5000; if we found them too formidably posted, we should have taken up a strong position, and waited for further reinforcements: if they attacked us, we would have defeated them:—but they were about 2000, so we gave them time to walk away quietly; and then, and not till then, we came down the hill. Now my friend, there is much to tell upon, in the state of the enemy's mind, fear has at present got fast hold, and we should follow it up—this our noble and great Lord does, but young and new Generals confuse and blunder in the detail, as in the late instance.—This is one of a number of villages in a delightful valley, surrounded by towering mountains covered with oak, beech, and other trees: the natives seem rejoiced to see us, and have a sprinkle of their neighbours' sprightliness in their manners. We proceed to-day through St. Escavan;—a British army climbing the Pyrenees—and it is likely in a day or two we shall be *in France*—a British army in France! I am as yet ignorant of the nature of the other passes over these mountains, but the natives with great stones could defend this pass. I hear it is meant to destroy and to obstruct with works the other roads, and then, having locked them out in the North West, proceed eastward to Catalonia, and follow up Suchet and Clausel. It is said General Murray has taken a false alarm, and precipitated his army on board-a-ship, leaving much behind him: if it is true, it is time some presumptuous men should suffer for their arrogance, as weight of interest often dictates their appointment, in opposition to the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief: we can only lament the unsoundness of the state, in being bullied, but the bully should suffer. We are now living sumptuously, that is full allowance of rations and plenty of tobacco and brandy, wine, rum, vegetables, and the bread excellent: we are going into France, our enemies country, and the question is agitated, "are we or are we not to be free-booters?" I admit we should make free with the crops and cattle, but no farther: wretched, unlucky people, to be stationed in the seat of war—the Spaniards talk of revenge, retribution, as do the Portuguese: woe be to the miserable people they light upon: to be sure French sanguinary, savage, atrocity, merits unrelenting retribution, but let it fall on the vandal perpetrators, and spare the defenceless people. I shudder to

think of what I dread I must witness, but as far as my power extends I will prevent it; in this temper I shall enter France, and so, my friend, God bless you.

8th July.—On the top of one of the highest of the Pyrenees mountains. Camp, from the pinnacle of a mountain, and a pinnacle of British glory, my friend, though enveloped in a thick cloud, I have the pleasure of dating my letter. We arrived at this exalted station early this morning, having ascended the mountains yesterday until dark, snatched a few hours sleep as we were, that is, without our baggage, and then ascended this mountain, from whence we see below us Napoleon's territory, and into which we drove the enemy this day; it should seem we are to be satisfied with going such lengths here. To-morrow we go westward. Our great Commander will detail our movements; I can only describe realities. We passed St. Estavan yesterday; I think they took a North East course, but we ascended and descended, and ascended latterly by one narrow and solitary path: I should have thought it impossible for baggage animals to have made good their way—but here we are, quietly and comfortably under our canvas. Every passing cl[illegible]ged with rain, invades us, and at this moment I cannot see the m[illegible]tually ten yards from where I am writing: there has bee[illegible]sion had the honour to chassé the French into Fran[illegible]untains are fringed to the summit with beautiful tr[illegible]all black cherry. The natives are a fine handso[illegible] active, and although they do not seem to have [illegible] the Vandals, are violent against them; a prisoner to[illegible]aken all their cannon, and literally not left any one a se[illegible] out the militia, but their terror of the great Lord is su[illegible]

Camp, [illegible] *Mountain,*

[illegible] 1813.

We are a high set of fellows, and our great Lord has exalted us no doubt; a British Army encamped on the Pyrenees, with a piquet in France, and their patroles pushed five leagues forward, will astonish the enterprising Emperor.—His panic-struck army was chased out of Spain yesterday, and in the true British style: three columns were strongly posted on one of these mountains; a brigade (the 28th and 34th Regiments) supporting the skirmishes, (in a cloud) pushed forward, and actually came unexpectedly on the columns: our countrymen gave three cheers, and the enemy gave way, not looking behind them until they had penetrated into their own country: we lost forty men, and took some prisoners; I asked one of them, a lively fellow, what they had left? "Faith, sir, nothing but our vivacity, we have ever jested with our misery, you have not left us a pinch of snuff, literally." We begin to tire of this lofty dwelling, for it pours in heavy showers on us; yet it is a noble sight: we overlook France; Bayonne is under us, and a fine, fertile country.—The Light Division have brought their artillery over these precipices: one winding, narrow path led our division to this lofty station: we ascended for two days: a Welch mountain is a mole-hill: but conceive these astonishing mountains covered with forests up to the summit, and exhibiting now and then beautifully-cultivated fertile vallies: but after all, honour and glory is charming fine weather amusement, but it will not stand rain, and we shall be glad to return to a more level country. I hear we are to give the Spaniards the task of taking Pamplona, a measure we very much approve. The French will surrender sooner to them, and for this reason, John Bull is too merciful: but if they in the least irritate Don Diego, egad he murders away indiscriminately: the Vandals will fire at us though their case is hopeless, and then lay down their arms, and we are satisfied, and do not hurt them—we cannot punish the villains: but if there is

a bit of plunder in their way, it is just as difficult a task to keep our men's hands from picking and stealing; and it is a most unaccountable, ridiculous thing, that nothing but a cat will keep the bravest fellows in the world *honest* and *sober*. I have got mine at present in excellent trim, and they are at this moment as merry and moist a set of varlets as ever climbed the mountain brow.—We have about 70,000 men on and about these same Pyrenees, and plenty of every thing but fine weather: we must descend from our altitude for that, and, as the men are ordered to cook, I think that will immediately be the case, so I expect that I shall finish this in the lower regions.—The sun came out, and gave us a view of Bayonne, and the plains of Gascony: we are encamped, I observe, just over the pass of Maya: the French, yesterday, blew up the bridge; but, as we hear firing eastward, it is likely Hill is entering Gascony.—The view from hence is beautiful, and I assure you the sight of the sea has revived us: having secured this western position, we are led to suppose we shall go eastward, into Catalonia, to repair Murray's errors, unless Monsieur [illegible] and Clairon walk out at the other end of the Pyrenees—I sincerely wis[illegible]—I hear also the great Lord has some time since declared, if he met [illegible] would never go into Portugal, but keep Galicia, and by that chec[illegible] to the interior of Spain; but that is at rest now, I should [illegible]e, unless the Russians fail; then, indeed, we may have [illegible]r of any large Spanish force coming up: they talk of about 40,[illegible]d have 400,000; but as they have no regular organized system, [illegible]red at.—We shall, however, now see what they will do for th[illegible]d to observe the people at this place in Scotch bonnets, [illegible]nner of Highlanders.—Mina and his Guerillas mo[illegible]ere, for I find at St. Estavan, and every post the[illegible]t with some sort of fortification. M. G. Barnes gave [illegible] Estavan; he sent to me, but I was in my first sleep, about half-past eight, so could not be tempted, although I hear the misses are handsome and lively.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

CAPT. D'ANGIBAU'S PLAN FOR FORMING A SQUARE, &c. &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

SIR,

AS I was perusing with particular attention Part IV. of the Book of Regulations, I was struck with Figure 107, Plate 12, representing *several battalions thrown into open column, changing position on a moving central division*, with the right wing in front.

Let us now suppose, for a moment, that this line of battalion is the first line, which we shall admit being exposed to the enemy's *tirailleurs*, of his battalions and of his artillery, which latter, especially, will often render such a change of position requisite.

The 4th battalion of that line, (which is composed of five battalions, *vide* 107) is formed into column by platoons wheeling backwards to the left, next marching in a direct line, will reach the ground which the left is intended to occupy; and then again, by means of platoons twice wheeling to the left, prolongs the new line

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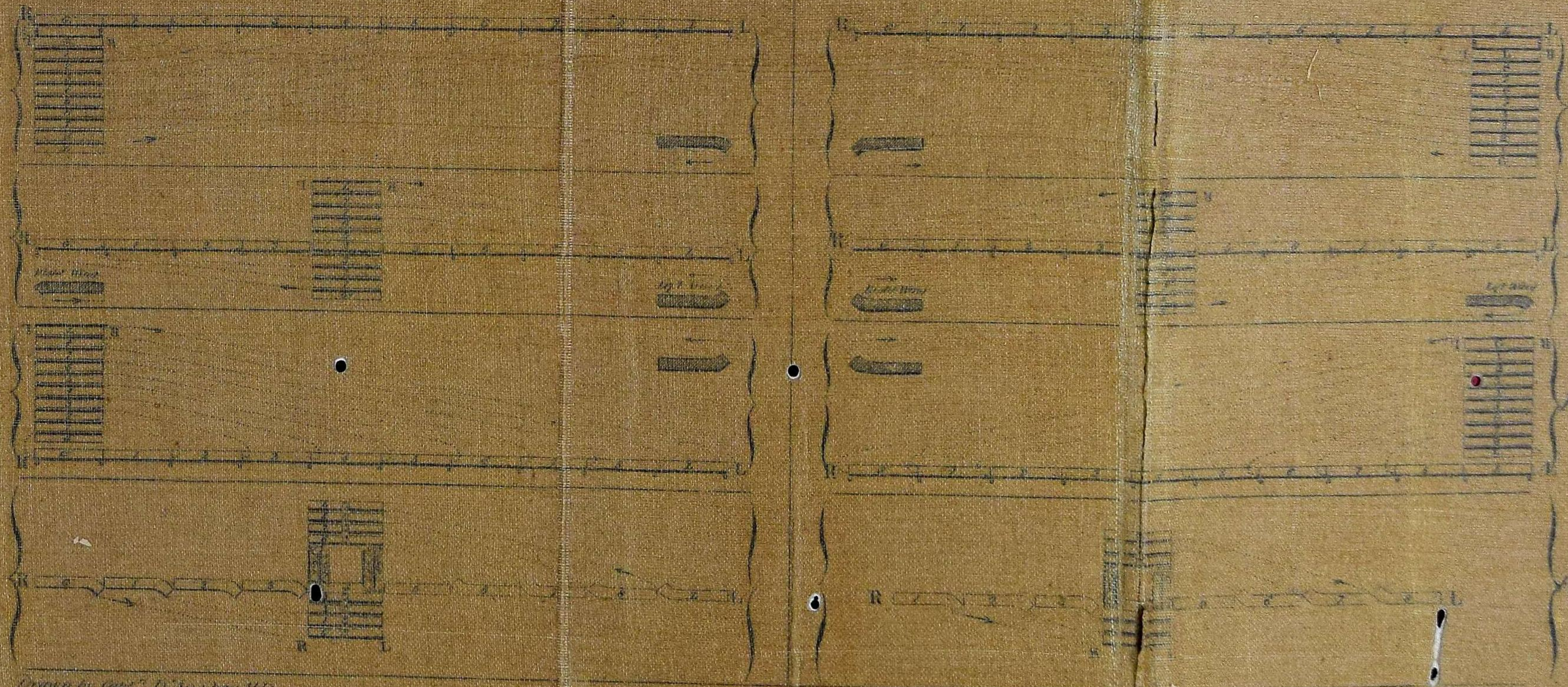
FORMATION and DEPLOYMENT

of CLOSE COLUMNS facing to the Rear, Derived from the principles laid down by GENL. SIR DAVID DUNDAS, K.B. &c &c &c in the third manoeuvre of ARMY-REGULATIONS; and tried on the PARADE St. JAMES'S, by the 2nd REGt. of FOOT GUARDS,

by CAPt. ADJt. ROOKE.



Drawn by Capt. D'Auvergne H.P.

Engraved by Lowry, Stillingford Street

FORMATION

in front of the right Company, facing to the Rear .... Fig. 1.
in front of the left Company .... Do. .... Fig. 2.
on the right center Company, facing to the Rear, left in front .... Fig. 3.
.... Do. .... Right in front .... Fig. 4.
in rear of the right Company, facing to the Rear, left in front .... Fig. 5.
in rear of the left Company .... Do. .... Right in front .... Fig. 6.
A battalion of ten Companies forming a Solid Square by the filing of companies on the 4th & 5th comps. when not opposed by Artillery .... Fig. 7.
Do. .... with a handling of the comps. .... Fig. 8.
The [symbol] denotes the situation each platoon is in when disengaged, after the words of Command.

DEPLOYMENT

Fig. 1. A Column right in front deploying on the leading company, facing to the rear
Fig. 2. .... Do. .... left in front .... Do. ....
Fig. 3. .... Do. .... left in front, deploying on the 5th Comp. facing to the rear
Fig. 4. .... Do. .... right in front .... Do. ....
Fig. 5. A Column left in front deploying on the grenadier Comp. facing to the rear
Fig. 6. .... Do. .... right in front deploying on the light Comp. facing to the rear
The Arrows shew the way each company is to move when deploying

Reference

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till such time as the first platoon is arrived at its new point; and then again platoons wheel to the left to form into line.

I will suppose that each company is composed of thirty files, having twenty-two paces of thirty inches each to march; in which case the first platoon will have a distance of 460 steps or paces to overrun, besides 99 more to be formed into column, and into line next.

It occurs to me that, if the movement that I have recommended (Fig. 1. of my plate) should be adopted, that same 4th battalion might be formed into column, by platoons *to the left wheel*, then by *file to the right*, having only 22 paces to march in the first instance, 136 paces by filing into line; when 25 paces more, countermarching, would bring the whole battalion to a change of the line.

The former Plan requires	The New Plan requires
460	22
99	136
	25
559 Paces, or upwards of 7 minutes.	183 Paces, or less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

which makes a difference of $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

I have moreover noticed that all the battalions of the right wing, after having broken on the right backward, file from the left to the right of the line which they are to flank, prolonging that same line till their left has reached the ground which it is to occupy, and then wheel to the right into line.

Would it not be preferable to break the line by platoons to the left, then left file, which would save two wheelings, and then march to the left of the new line, and finally receive the word of command—"On the left form into line?"

In the first instance the platoon on the left of the 2d battalion has to march a distance of 666 paces, and then to form into line, which requires

Breaking on the right backwards	33 paces
Do. to march forward	33
To distance	666
To form into line	33
	765 Paces,

which, on account of the indispensible wheelings, cannot require less than *ten* minutes; whereas, by means of adopting the manœuvre "*On the left form into line*," the paces would be reduced to 452,

and consequently the movement might be performed in little more than *six* minutes.

The movement of "*backwards face*," which I recommend, is so much the more necessary, that very few circumstances will occur when it may not be put into practice. If, for instance, you arrive in front of the line of battle which you wish to occupy, by means of the movement of "backwards *line in face*," you save all command of countermarch, since it becomes a matter of course. Besides, the first platoons, as soon as they are formed into line, may begin firing, if circumstances should require.

With regard to the square, which I have taken the liberty of offering to your readers, I beg they will have the goodness to observe, that being circumscribed within very narrow limits, the platoons, the same as the scale, only offer to their view 12 rank and file; whereas if there were 27 or 28, the square would be complete on each side or flank. According to this method the square is formed sooner than the column can possibly be in the manner indicated in the book of regulations.

Should you find the above observations deserving of a place in your most interesting publication, the insertion will be considered as a particular favour, from, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

42, Leicester-Square. N. W. D'ANGIBAU, H. P.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts-Martial.

[Continued from p. 476.]

Respecting allowances to be made to Officers paying Regimental Depôts.

War-Office, May 31st, 1813.—IT having been deemed expedient to establish certain rules in regard to the allowances to be made to Officers paying Regimental Depôts, I have thought it proper to bring the subject under the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and have received the commands of His Royal Highness to acquaint you that the Officer commanding a troop or company, and receiving the contingent allowances thereof, is not to be considered as having any claims to an additional daily allowance, upon the ground of his having the charge of paying the men of a depôt of his own regiment, unless the number of such men exceed the establishment of the troop or company; but if the number should exceed such establishment, his claim may be preferred in the prescribed manner for consideration, accompanied by a statement, shewing the avevage number of rank and file paid by him in each month, and the amount of the contingent allowance received by him as commanding the troop or company. Subaltern officers having charge of such men, and not receiving any part of the contingent allowance, may also prefer their claims for an allowance, transmitting at the same time a return of the average number of rank and file, paid by them in each month.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

ALL advances made by the parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, on original passes granted from the Police-Office, Bow-Street, to the wives of soldiers embarked for Foreign Service, who are resident in London, to carry them to their houses, or to be repassed by the agents of the corps to which the husbands of the women belong

War-Office, June 15, 1813.

Horse-Guards, July 1, 1813.—The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the following Regulation in the case of regiments ordered for embarkation.

When a regiment embarks, a due proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, and private men, are to be left behind for the recruiting service, and the formation of a depôt.

If the regiment consists of two battalions, the battalion which is first ordered for service, is to embark complete; and the battalion which remains at home is to provide for the recruiting service, and the charge of the regimental stores, &c.

When the battalion which remained is ordered to embark, recruiting companies will be appointed, and the necessary proportion of non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, and private men, to form *ten* parties (including those on the recruiting service at the time,) are to be left at home with an experienced captain and lieutenant for this duty. In addition to these, one captain, three lieutenants, six serjeants, six corporals, and three drummers, are to be left to form the regimental depôt.

By this arrangement, the two recruiting companies will supply the officers and non-commissioned officers required for these duties, without interfering with either battalion, which should be as complete as possible when proceeding on service.

If the regiment consists of one battalion only, the necessary proportion of non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, and private men, to form *six* parties (including those on the recruiting service at the time,) are to remain at home with an experienced captain or lieutenant for this duty.

In addition to these, one captain, two lieutenants, three serjeants, three corporals, and two drummers, are to be left to form the regimental depôt.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the recruiting company, which will be appointed on the embarkation of the regiment, will, with the addition of one lieutenant, one serjeant, and one corporal, (who must be selected from the effectives,) be sufficient for the above duties.

Should the number of men unfit for immediate service, and the boys who are not permitted to accompany a battalion, which is to be actively employed, or is proceeding to the West Indies, require a greater proportion of non-commissioned officers to be left for the charge of them than is specified above, the General Officer commanding will report to the Adjutant-General, as he will, in the case of a weak battalion being ordered for embarkation, when it may be unnecessary that the full complement of officers should accompany it.

As the success of the recruiting, and the efficiency of the regiment, must, in a great measure, depend on the exertions of the individuals employed, the officers commanding regiments will be held strictly responsible that no one is selected for the recruiting service or the regimental depôt, who is not in every respect well calculated for the performance of the duty required of him.—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

War-Office, July 5, 1813.—The rate of allowance for the best meal, provided for Non-commissioned Officers, or Private Soldiers, on a march in South Britain, is further encreased from ten-pence to one shilling and two-pence *per diem*, from the 25th of June, 1813, inclusive.

CAVALRY AT HOME.

Statement of certain Accompts, and other Documents required to be transmitted to the Secretary at War, by Regiments of Cavalry at Home.

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.	Dates at which they are required to be sent off.	Dates up to which they have been prepared	Dates when they were actually sent off.
Quarterly Pay List, with separate General State	So as to arrive in London on or before the 24th of the Month succeeding the Quarterly period.		
Quarterly List of Commissioned Officers	On or before the 1st day of the Calendar Month succeeding that in which the Quarter terminates.		
Quarterly Statement of Ditto	Ditto.		
Monthly Estimate and Abstract thereof	So as to arrive on or before the 23d of the Month preceding that for which the Estimate shall be made.		
Monthly Adjutant's Rolls	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the month following that for which they are made up.		
Half-yearly Statements of Allowances to Field-Officers and Captains	On or about the 24th of January, and 24th July, in each year.		
Monthly Distribution of Effective Non-commissioned Officers and Privates	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the Month following that for which they are made up.		
Bread Returns	Monthly, on the 1st of the Month.		
Monthly Extracts of Adjutant's Rolls	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the Month following that for which they are made up.		
Quarterly Alphabetical Returns of Length of Service	On or before the date of transmitting the Quarterly Pay-List.		
Monthly Casualty Returns of deceased Officers, conformable to the Articles of War	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the Month following that for which they are made up.		
Do. of the Non-commissioned Officers & Privates	Ditto.		
Returns of Deserters	Immediately on the desertion taking place.		

I hereby certify that the Accompts, &c. above-mentioned were prepared up to, and sent off at, the dates respectively set against them, and that the reasons assigned in the accompanying Statement for the Non-transmission of the others, appear to me to be satisfactory*.

——————— *Commanding Officer.*

* N. B. If the Commanding Officer should not be satisfied with the explanations offered by the Officer concerned, he will be pleased to state what orders he has given for correcting the irregularity, and for preventing a recurrence thereof.

INFANTRY AT HOME.

Statement of certain Accompts, and other Documents, required to be transmitted to the Secretary at War, by Regiments of Infantry at Home.

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT.	Dates at which they are required to be sent off.	Dates up to which they have been prepared.	Dates when they were actually sent off.
Quarterly Pay-List, with separate General State.	So as to arrive in London on or before the 24th of the Month succeeding the Quarterly period.		
Quarterly List of Commissioned Officers.	On or before the 1st day of the Calendar Month succeeding that in which the Quarter terminates.		
Quarterly Statement of Ditto	Ditto.		
Monthly Adjutant's Roll	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the Month following that for which they are made up.		
Monthly Estimate and Abstract thereof	So as to arrive on or before the 23d of the Month preceding that for which the Estimate shall be made.		
Half-yearly Statement of Allowances to Field-Officers and Captains	On or about the 24th January, and 24th July, in each year.		
Monthly Distribution of Effective Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the Month following that for which they are made up.		
Bread Returns	Monthly, on the 1st of the Month.		
Quarterly Alphabetical Return of Length of Service	On or before the date of transmitting the Quarterly Pay-List.		
Monthly Casualty Return of the Effects and Credits of Deceased Officers	So as to arrive in London by the 1st of the Month following that for which they are made up.		
Ditto of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Ditto.		
Returns of Deserters	Immediately on the Desertion taking place.		

I hereby certify that the Accompts, &c. above-mentioned were prepared up to, and sent off at, the dates respectively set against them, and that the reasons assigned in the accompanying Statement for the non-transmission of the others, appear to me to be satisfactory*.

Dated ——————— ——————— *Commanding Officer.*

* N.B. If the Commanding Officer should not be satisfied with the explanations offered by the Officer concerned, he will be pleased to state what orders he has given for correcting the irregularity, and for preventing a recurrence thereof.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, 27th May, 1813.—AT a General Court-Martial held in the Town of Rousseau, Dominica, on the 21st November, 1812, and continued by adjournments to the 27th of the same month, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. BROWNE, Major of the 6th West India Regt. was arraigned upon the following Charges, viz.

1st. "For addressing to Major-General Lindsey, Commanding His Majesty's Troops in Garrison in the island of Dominica, Two Letters, dated the 11th and 28th of August, 1812, written in a style of high disrespect and insubordination, particularly the last, which conveyed Expressions of Threat and Insult to the Major-General, his Superior and Commanding Officer, such Conduct being subversive of Military Discipline, and highly injurious to His Majesty's Service."

2d. "For disobedience of Orders in not assembling and holding a Garrison or Detachment Court-Martial at the Post of Prince Rupert's, agreeable to an Order for that purpose, dated Morne Brine, the 18th August, 1812; and for contemptuous and disrespectful Conduct in writing to Brigade Major Jack, in reply to a Letter dated 20th August, 1812, stating that he would have nothing to do with the said Order, although he acknowledged the Order was written by order of Major-General Lindsey, such Conduct being subversive of Military Discipline and Subordination, and contrary to the Articles of War."

3d. "For disobedience of Orders in not giving, when called upon by Letter from Brigade Major Jack, dated Morne Brine, September 1812, the Place he fixed upon as his residence, he being at the time under an arrest at large, with permission to reside at Rousseau, or Prince Rupert's, and for the contemptuous and highly disrespectful manner of reply to that Order, such Conduct being subversive of all Military Discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War."

Upon which Charges the Court found the Prisoner Guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from Rank and Pay for Six Months, and to be publicly and severely reprimanded, which Sentence was confirmed by Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith, Commander of the Forces in the West Indies, who directed that the Suspension should take effect from the 27th November, 1812.

The Prince Regent having had under his consideration the Proceedings of the Court-Martial held upon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, at Dominica, at the instance of Major-General Lindsey, together with the Circumstances of that Officer's Conduct, as subsequently reported, and having taken into consideration the manifest Disrespect and Insubordination, as proved on the face of the Proceedings against the Lieutenant-Colonel, towards his superior Officer;—the inadequacy of the Sentence of the Court to their finding of Guilt upon all the Charges preferred against the Prisoner;—the improper and disrespectful Conduct of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, during the period of his Suspension, towards an Officer of the Major-General's high Rank and Station; and particularly in having presumed to prefer Charges against that Officer, conveying unjustifiable aspersions against his Character and Conduct, His Royal Highness has been pleased to command that an Intimation shall be conveyed to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, that His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has no further occasion for his Services.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing Charges preferred against Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Major of the 6th West India Regiment, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be read at the head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-Gen.

Horse-Guards, May 28, 1813.—AT a General Court-Martial, held in Lancaster Castle, on the 25th January, 1813, and continued by adjournments to the 12th February following, Lieutenant and Paymaster William Cockell, of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For malversation in his Office as Paymaster, in having, between the 24th June 1811, and the 20th April 1812, embezzled and misapplied certain sums of the Public Money, amounting to 1238l. 9s. or thereabouts."

2d. "In having, between the 15th June, 1811, and the 20th April, 1812, embezzled and misapplied certain sums as bounties, received from the County Subdivision Clerks, for Recruits, amounting to 781l. 2s. 6d. or thereabouts."

3d. "In having, between the 17th December, 1809, and the 25th December, 1811, embezzled and misapplied certain monies belonging to the Regimental Mess Fund, amounting to 232l. 19s. 3d. or thereabouts."

4th. "In having embezzled and misapplied the further sum of 75l. 7s. 7d. or thereabouts, belonging to the Regimental Contingent Fund."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court-Martial, after a most attentive consideration of the Evidence produced in support of the Charges preferred against Lieutenant and Paymaster Wm. Cockell of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, and of the Prisoner's Defence, find it proved, that on, and up to the 24th December, 1811, he had overdrawn the sum of One hundred and Fifty Nine Pounds Two Shillings and Fourpence Halfpenny, and that for the Service of the Month of January, 1812, he had further overdrawn beyond his Expenditure, the sum of Nine Hundred and Fifteen Pounds Nine Shillings and Sixpence Halfpenny, exclusive of the Income Tax, upon the Pay of the Officers between the periods of 25th June, 1811, and 24th January, 1812, which had been retained by him, but does not appear to have been remitted to the proper office."

"They are of opinion with regard to the First Charge, that he is Guilty of so much of the said Charge as is comprised in the finding of the above sums so overdrawn and due by him to the Public."

"They are of opinion, with regard to the Second Charge, that he is Guilty."

"With regard to the Third Charge, that he is Guilty."

"With regard to the Fourth Charge, the Court find it proved that he has balances due to him from the Baggage Account, Arms Account, and Music Fund of the Regiment, amounting to the sum of Ninety-Six Pounds One Shilling and Seven Pence Halfpenny, and exceeding the balance charged against him on the Contingent Account; they do therefore find him Not Guilty, and Acquit him thereof."

"The Court-Martial do Sentence him, the said Lieut. and Paymaster Wm. Cockell, of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, to be Dismissed the Service, and to forfeit the Arrears due to him on Account of his Pay."

"The Court-Martial also find, that on, and up to the 24th December, 1811, there appears to have been entered upon the Regimental Books, balances due to the Prisoner from certain Companies, amounting to 631l. 11s. 9d. against which sum claimed by him, a set off has been subsequently made for money stated to have been received by him (exclusive of the sums in the present Charges) upon the Regimental Account, and not to have been issued or accounted for since."

"The Court would not consider themselves justified in giving credit upon their proceedings to the Prisoner for such balances, because the sums of Public Money which he had overdrawn and retained, ought to have been appropriated to other specific purposes, and because the claims set against them would involve the necessity of an opinion upon a subject not coming within the Charges now submitted to

their judgment, and for which they have not been furnished with the necessary Evidence."

"The Court-Martial cannot consistently, with the due discharge of their duty, terminate their proceedings without remarking that considerable difficulties have been presented in the course of their Investigation, by the indistinct, and in some instances, contradictory Evidence produced in support and explanation of the Charges;—and they are bound to notice that the Money Concerns of the Regiment do appear to have been conducted for some years previously to the Arrest of the Paymaster in a manner extremely irregular and inaccurate, as the Pay Serjeants have been in the habit of drawing money and keeping the Accounts without the intervention of the Officers Commanding the Companies, from which circumstance, and the consequent disputes as to the Payment and Receipts of certain sums charged to have been paid and issued by the Prisoner, has arisen (in addition to those already noticed) the impracticability of finding on these proceedings, the just balances of these Companies to December 24, 1811, and of giving a judicial opinion upon the Credit which the Paymaster claims for them."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court, subject to such investigation of the Accounts as will take place in the revision of Pay Lists by the Secretary at War.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the Charges preferred against Lieutenant and Paymaster Wm. Cockell, of the Wiltshire Regiment of Militia, together with the Finding and Sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent's approval thereof, shall be read at the head of every Regiment, and entered in the General Order Book.

HARRY CALVERT, Adjt.-Gen.

Horse-Guards, June 10.—At a General Court-Martial held at Orange-Grove Barracks, Trinidad, on the 11th November, 1812, Paymaster John Fillingham, of the Royal West India Rangers, was arraigned—

1st. "For making away with or misapplying a Sum of Money, the Subsistence of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment, amounting, on the 24th of July, 1812, to Four Hundred and Sixty-Four Pounds Four Shillings sterling, more or less."

2d. "For misapplying, or detaining in his own hands, the Sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-Seven Pounds Nine Shillings and Nine-Pence Halfpenny sterling, more or less, under pretence of paying the same on account of Regimental Necessaries and Articles supplied to Officers and Men of the Regiment, and which Sum or Sums, he regularly, and monthly, charged in his abstracts against the subsistence of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates."

The Court found him guilty of the First Charge, and also on the Second, of embezzlement to the Amount of Three Hundred and One Pounds; Paymaster Fillingham was, therefore, sentenced to be dismissed, and ordered to make good deficiencies proved against him to the amount of Seven Hundred and Six Pounds. This Sentence was confirmed by the Prince Regent; leaving, however, the decision of the balance due from Paymaster Fillingham to the Public, liable to the revision of the Secretary at War.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches, Promotions, &c.

[Regularly continued from page 489.]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *May* 18, *to* SATURDAY, *May* 22, 1813.

Downing-Street, May 20, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, were this day received by Earl Bathurst from Brigadier-General Lyon.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Lyon, dated Hamburg, May 8, 1813.

The advance of the different corps of the French army to the Elbe, rendered it necessary for the divisions of General Tettenboin, Dorenberg, and Czernicheff, to recross this river: they concentrated at Hamburg. On the 1st of May, General Sebastiani, with about 7000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, moved from Luneburg in the direction of Magdeburg. On the 4th, this corps arrived and halted at Salzwedel.

General Davoust, with about 10,000 men, including the division of Vandamme, occupies Luneburg, Harburg, and Stade; detaching small posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of General Sebastiani to his right, General Count Walmoden marched with the corps of Dorenberg and Czernicheff to Demnitz.

Extract of a Letter from Brig.-Gen. Lyon, dated Schwarzenbeck, May 11, 1813.

A few hours after I had closed the letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 8th instant, the enemy attacked the posts on the island of Wilhelmsburg and Ochsenwerder, but I feel most happy in reporting they have been repulsed with considerable loss.

It appears that Marshal Davoust had collected from 5 to 6000 men in the vicinity of Harburg on the 8th instant. This force, with the exception of about 1500 men left in Harburg, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb tide, and under cover of numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed 1100 men, the enemy gained therefore in the first instance considerable ground, but on the arrival of a Mecklenburg battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon and driven back to the boats.

A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Lubec battalion, marching from Bergadorf and Zouenspiker on Ochsenwerder to the assistance of a corps of 600 men stationed at this post, attacked the enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank: this compelled him to retreat, and in falling back he set fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.

The conduct of the corps under the orders of Major de Berger has been described to me as most distinguished. It was my intention to have made a particular report on the very rapid progress in discipline which this corps has made, although so very recently formed for His Majesty's service; and it is with great satisfaction I can add, that their gallantry in the field is equally conspicuous.

Upon the advance of the enemy, a flag of truce was sent out by General Wagner, commanding the advanced-guard of the Danish army in Holstein, with a declaration, that the forces under his command would co-operate in the defence of Hamburg, should an attack be persevered in on that city. On the officer's return, and a continuation of the operations of the enemy, the Danish forces actually passed the frontier, and took up a position on the Hamburg-berg, with ten pieces of cannon, whilst a line of gun-boats was at the same time stationed for the defence of the port.

I am unacquainted with the loss the Allies have generally sustained in the late affair; it is estimated at about one hundred and fifty men and fifteen officers. I

have learnt with regret, that the Hanoverian battalion has suffered severely, two captains and eighty men being killed or wounded.

The enemy entered Cuxhaven on the 8th instant. The detachment of the veteran battalion, under the orders of Major Kenzinger, are safely embarked.

Downing-Street, May 19, 1813.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and an extract, have been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, dated Alcoy, 17th April, and Castalla, 30th of April, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, to Earl Bathurst, dated Alcoy, 17th April, 1813.

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of a dispatch, addressed this morning to the Marquis of Wellington. The army remains in the position of Alcoy.

Alcoy, 17th of April, 1813.—My Lord, In my dispatch of the 14th instant, I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the army was on its march to Alcoy. In the course of the night I learned that the enemy had, by forced marches, occupied Onteniente and Mogente, and that he would reach San Felipe before me.

As the troops were much fatigued, I halted on the 15th instant.

(Signed) J. MURRAY.

His Excellency Marquis of Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

Castalla, 30th of April, 1813.—My Lord, In forwarding the duplicate of my letter of the 14th, I beg to acquaint your Lordship that my information respecting General Harispe proves incorrect, although it came to me from several quarters, and continued to be reported for several days.

The loss of the enemy amounts fully to the number at which I have stated it.

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Lieut. Gen.

Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Office of Ordnance, May 19, 1813.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Gentleman Cadet Henry Willson, vice Yule, promoted. Dated March 20, 1813.—Gentleman Cadet Alexander Henderson, vice Head, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Battersbee, vice Phillpotts, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Robert H. Cooper, vice Gilbert, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Walpole, vice Tompson, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet William N. Cox, vice Selwyn, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Richard J. Vicars, vice Elton, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet George Tait, vice Gosset, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Henry R. Brandreth, vice Skene, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Thomas L. Lewis, vice Lancey, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Charles O. Streatfeild, vice Sperling, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet John Mudge, vice Young, promoted. Dated as above.

Carlton-House, May 19, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Brigadier-General John Downie, Knight of the Order of Merit of Charles the Third of Spain.

Office of Ordnance, May 19, 1813.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—Charles Meade, Gent. vice Wills, promoted. Dated May 1, 1813.—Wm. Schriener, Gent. vice Boyle, promoted. Dated as above.

South West Hants Regiment of Local Militia—H. Needham, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Butler, deceased. Dated May 20, 1813.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia—Ensign ...... Haslewood to be Lieutenant, vice Arkinstall, deceased. Dated April 27, 1813.—Thomas Bayley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Harrison, appointed to the Line. Dated as above.

Wrekin Regiment of Shropshire Local Militia—Ensign William Lawrence to be Lieutenant, vice Meek, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.—Edward Steadman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lawrence, promoted. Dated as above.—John Harley,

Gent. to be do. vice Wilks, resigned. Dated as above.—William Grimell Fleetwood, Gent. to be do. vice Davies, resigned. Dated as above.

Centre Regiment—Ensign John Cureton to be Lieutenant, vice Jeffreys, promoted. Dated April 28, 1813.

Eastern Battalion of Dorsetshire Local Militia—James Galpin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hooper, promoted. Dated May 8, 1813.

1st or Western Regiment of Oxfordshire Local Militia—Samuel Trash, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 28, 1813.—Richard Keasey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bryan, resigned. Dated May 3, 1813.

2d or Southern Regiment—Thomas Williams, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Purcill, resigned. Dated May 4, 1813.

3d or Northern Regiment—William Edward King, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 1, 1813.

Royal Cheshire Militia—Ensign Francis Pullen Mudd to be Lieutenant, vice Cotgreave, resigned. Dated March 27, 1813.

Congleton Local Militia—William Newton, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Baxter, resigned. Dated March 27, 1813.—Robert Foot, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Wetenhall, resigned. Dated April 5, 1813.

Macclesfield Local Militia—Henry Harrison, Esq. to be Major, vice Wilmot, resigned. Dated March 25, 1813.—Adjutant Thomas Pennington to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated May 10, 1813.—Samuel Hall, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 14, 1813.—James Wadsworth, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Norfolk Local Militia.

1st Western Regiment—Matthew Copeman, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 10, 1813.—Philip Etheridge, Gent. to be do. Dated April 25, 1813.—Joseph Charlesworth, Gent. to be do. Dated April 26, 1813.

2d Western Regiment—Thomas Hare, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Wodehouse, resigned. Dated May 1, 1813.—William Spong, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

1st Eastern Regiment—James Sawers, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated May 1, 1813.

2d Eastern Regiment—John Lubbock, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated April 24, 1813.

3d Eastern Regiment—Abbott Upcher, Esq. to be Captain, vice Mott, promoted. Dated April 10, 1813.

4th or Highland Regiment of Lanarkshire Militia—Major Archibald M'Lauchlan to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Campbell, resigned. Dated February 16, 1813.—Captain Colin Campbell to be Major, vice M'Lauchlan, promoted. Dated as above.—Lieutenant David Mathe to be Captain, vice Leckie, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieutenant James Robertson to be do. vice Campbell, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign James Towers to be Lieutenant, vice Mathie, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign Robert Pateson to be do. vice Robertson, promoted. Dated as above.

South East Hants Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Baker, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, resigned.—Joseph Turner, Gent. to be do. vice J. H. Stewart, resigned.—George Henry Mottley, Gent. to be do. vice Clavering, resigned.—Joseph Cave, Gent. to be Cornet, vice T. Lewis, deceased.—James Ainge, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice J. English, deceased.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Charles Probert, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 24, 1813.

Stamford Regiment of Lincolnshire Local Militia—Peter Ashwell Burrell, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 4, 1813.—William Hopkinson, Esq. to be do. Dated as above.—William Hardwick, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Joseph Bull, Gent. to be do. Dated May 10, 1813.

Holland and Boston Regiment—William Higdon, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 4, 1813.—Daniel Carey, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—John Dawson, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Edward Gee, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Joseph Dickinson, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—John Tooley, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

Lindsey Regiment—William Popplewell Bellingham Johnson, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 10, 1813.—William Goodwin, Esq. to be do. Dated as above.—John Saul Cooke, Esq. to be do. Dated as above.—Marmaduke Graburn, Esq. to be do. Dated as above.—Joseph Rogerson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Keightley, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Thomas Watson Merrill, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Richard Rogerson, Gent.

to be do. Dated as above.—Lysimachus Parker, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Abraham Towers, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Frederick Lucas, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Robert Burgess, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Thomas Cocking, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Thomas Dixon, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Charles Waller, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—William Thew, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—John Jackson, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Lincoln Regiment—Thomas Jepson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 10, 1813.

Loveden Regiment—Joseph Fisher, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 10, 1813.—Colby Topp, Gent. to be do. Dated May 13, 1813.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From Saturday, *May* 22, *to Tuesday, May* 25, 1813.

Foreign-Office, May 25, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, dated

Dresden, May 6, 1813.—My Lord, My last dispatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the Ruler of France, and of the concentration of his forces near Erfurth and towards the Saale, as also of that of the Allies upon the Elster.

I have now the honour of inclosing herewith, the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d instant, between the two armies; and after which the Allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of General Tormasoff's corps having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ultimo, the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were on the same day collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko was left ill on the march at Buntslau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitered the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening, a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naunburg, and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg, had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the 1st, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weisenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsig, to which place there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the east and north of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster at Peagau and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which rising near the Elster, runs in a north-west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favoured, it was intended to turn the enemy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left between the latter place and Leipsig.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition, the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill-streams, the former not discernible till closely approached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Gorschen is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of twelve pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages: the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Görschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape-shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate, and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expense, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Buonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsig, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of the allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right; and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to the right to turn this attack and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Buonaparte and of all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive it became so dark that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached. The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, and the casualties which took place near him, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

General Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realized the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium.—I have, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Particular Statement of the Battle at Gross Görschen, on the 2d of May.

On the 30th of April information was received at General Count Von Wittgenstein's head-quarters, of the greater part of the army, and the French Guards having crossed the Saale, in the vicinity of Naumburg. It was at the same time reported, that the Emperor Napoleon had arrived at the army. We observed that the Viceroy's army drew to the right. It was therefore clear, that the enemy endeavoured by all means to form a junction, and that it was most probably his intention to give a general battle. His Majesty the Emperor Alexander, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, therefore, went to their armies, to animate the courage of their troops by their personal presence. But the better to be enabled to judge of the enemy's strength, a reconnoisance was undertaken with General Von Winzingerode's corps from Leipsig, on the road to Weissenfels. This confirmed the intelligence received, of the enemy being there in considerable force. Upon this, a very severe engagement took place on the 1st of May, with the said corps, by which we were convinced, that the main force of the enemy was in the vicinity of Weissenfels and Lutzen. It was believed, that the Viceroy's position was be-

tween Leipsig and Halle, and consequently the enemy's plan for the battle was clearly apparent. General Count Von Wittgenstein resolved on being before hand with him, to obstruct him in his dispositions by a bold attack, and to restrain his offensive operations. It was necessary in this attempt to make it our main object immediately to fall on such part of his force as was, on his side, considered to be the best troops; in order, after such a stroke, to give larger space for the operations of our flying corps, over whom the enemy had latterly acquired a superiority. Therefore it was requisite, if possible, to direct the attack immediately against his rearmost troops. For this purpose, the main army broke up in the night, between the 1st and 2d of May, from Notha and Botha, in two columns, and pushed forward as far as the defile of the Elster, in the vicinity of Pegau. General Von Winzingerode received orders to mask this operation, to leave his posts of cavalry standing, and to unite himself with the main army by the way of Zwekau.

At break of day, all the troops passed the defile of the Elster, near Pegau, and drew up in order of battle, on the left bank of the Elster, with their right wing to the village of Werben, and their left to that of Gruna. By reconnoitring, we discovered that the enemy's main body already extended beyond Weissenfels, to the villages of Gross Görschen, Klein Görschen, Rahno, Starsiedel, and Lutzen. The enemy did not venture to attempt disturbing our march, nor to get before us into the plain, but took his position in the village between Gross Görschen and Starsiedel.

About 12 o'clock at noon Gen. Blucher received orders, as commanding the vanguard of the army, and supported by a part of the Russian artillery, to attack the enemy. The attack was made on the village of Gross Görschen, which was obstinately defended by the enemy. It was taken by storm. Gen. Yorck marched with his corps to the right of the village. The whole army wheeled to the right, and presently after the battle became general along the whole line of Blucher's corps. The enemy, at the same time, displayed a numerous artillery, chiefly of heavy calibre; and the fire of musketry in the villages was kept up with great vivacity for several hours. In this murderous battle the villages of Klein Görschen and Khano, as likewise the villages of Gross Gorschen, were early taken by storm, and with unexampled bravery, and kept possession of for several hours. At length the enemy returned in considerable force, surrounded, and in part retook these villages; but on the attack being renewed, was not able to retain possession of them. The Prussian guards moved forwards, and after a most obstinate combat of an hour and a half, those villages were again retaken from the enemy, and remained in our possession. During this time the corps of Gen. Winzingerode on the left wing, and the corps of Gen. Yorck, with a part of the Russian troops under Gen. Berg, had taken a share in the battle. We stood opposed to the enemy, at a distance of 100 paces, and one of the most bloody battles became general.

Our reserves had drawn nearer to the field of battle, to be in readiness wherever needful, and thus was the battle continued till near seven o'clock in the evening. During its course, the villages on the left wing were likewise several times taken and retaken by both parties. At seven o'clock the enemy appeared with a new corps on our right wing, before Gross and Klein Görschen—probably with the Viceroy's army—made a brisk attack on us, and endeavoured to tear from us the advantages we had gained. The infantry of a part of the Russian reserve was now brought forward to the right wing, to the support of Gen. Yorck's corps, which was briskly attacked, and the most desperate engagement (in which the Russian artillery during the whole remaining time greatly distinguished itself, as did the corps of Yorck, Blucher, and Winzingerode, the whole day,) was now continued until night came on. The enemy had likewise again attacked our centre and the villages with great briskness, but we maintained our position. In this situation night put an end to the battle. The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsig during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Halle, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is our's, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by the united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance; and that the high

hand of Providence protects the just cause of those powers who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

Such was the battle of the 2d of May, fought near the plain of Lutzen, where the liberty of Germany was once before conquered. With the courage of lions did both Russians and Prussians fight for it, and their endeavours will not have been in vain. The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded. Among the killed, on the Prussian side, we have, among several other valuable Staff-officers, to lament the loss of the Prince of Hesse-Homburg. Our wounded are, on the Russian part, Gen. Von Kanonieczyn; and on the Prussian, Generals Blucher and Scharnhorst slightly, and Hunerbein dangerously. On the French side, according to the report of the prisoners, we learn that Marshal Bassieres is killed, Ney and Souham wounded. Upwards of 1000 prisoners are already brought in, ten pieces of artillery taken, and some thousand muskets captured at Halle. Our light troops are now occupied in pursuing the enemy.

Although the numerous villages lying near to each other in this territory, and its canals, together with the precaution taken by the enemy never to appear in the open plain, did not afford the cavalry an opportunity of charging in line, yet the Prussian Garde-du-corps, and the regiment of Brandenburgh Cuirassiers, cut down several masses of the enemy's infantry, even amidst the villages, and under his cross-fire, and have thereby gained a share in the immortal honor which the Prussian warriors have again obtained in this murderous battle: and in like manner have the Russians proved that they can fight on the German soil, with the same sentiments which insured victory to them in their own country. These are the results of this day, up to this present. God bless our arms!—He visibly and during the battle protected both our beloved Monarchs, who several times exposed themselves to danger, even in the villages where the battle raged the hottest. May he furthermore bless and preserve them to us!

Official Intelligence from the Combined Armies, from the Field of Battle, May 3.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted Mayence on the 24th of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive: in consequence, the combined Russian and Prussian armies had been united between Leipsig and Altenburg, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases. Meanwhile the General-in-Chief Count de Wittgenstein had soon convinced himself, by good and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, after having concentrated himself, was debouching with the whole of his forces by Merseburgh and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipsig, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force. For this purpose it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 1st and 2d, he drew to himself the corps under the orders of the General of Cavalry Tormazoff. By this junction, he found himself unable to throw himself *en masse* on the enemy, at a place where the latter might suppose he had only to deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give him disturbance on his flanks. The action commenced. Generals Blucher and Yorck entered into it with an ardour and energy, which was in a lively manner participated by the troops. The operations took place between the Elster and the Luppe. The village of Gross Görschen was the key and centre of the French position.

The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under Gen. Blucher's orders; and, at the same time, the left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Klein Görschen. From this time, all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The village of Gross Görschen was disputed with unexampled obstinacy. Six times it was taken and retaken with the bayonet; but the valour of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Klein Görschen and Rhan, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsig, were destined to support the left flank of the enemy. Some corps drawn from the reserve, and placed under the orders of Lieutenant-General Kanovnitzin, were opposed to them.—Here, towards evening, a combat commenced, which was like-

wise exceedingly obstinate, but the enemy was also completely repulsed at this point.

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at sun-set, and orders had been sent to Gen. Miloradovitsch, who, with his whole corps, was posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be there at break of day; the presence of an entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards the morning, the enemy appeared to be moving towards Leipsig, always falling towards his rear-guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe that he would endeavour to manœuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition, it became necessary to oppose manœuvre against manœuvre, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rochlitz, we immediately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without for such purpose quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. On this memorable day, the Prussian army fought in a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory. Russians and Prussians rivalled each other in valour and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not, for a moment, quit the field of battle. The enemy has lost 16 cannon; and we have taken 1400 prisoners; not a single trophy has been conquered from the allied army; its loss, in killed and wounded, may amount to 8000 men; that of the French army is estimated at 12 or 15,000. Among the wounded are, the General of Cavalry, Blucher, and Lieutenant-Generals Kanovnitzin and Scharnhorst; their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy, having but few cavalry, endeavoured to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broken; consequently the day of the 2d of May was a continual combat between the infantry. An uninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape-shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

Whitehall, May 20, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Major-General Wilhelm de Dornberg, Colonel-Commandant of the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps of Cavalry, His Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Military Order of St. George of Russia, which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has been pleased to confer upon that officer, in testimony of the high sense His Imperial Majesty entertains of his great merit and services; provided nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorise, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, May 22, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto John Hamilton, Esq. Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 2d Ceylon Rgiment, His Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the distinguished courage and intrepidity displayed by that officer in several actions with the enemy in the Peninsula; provided nevertheless, that His Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorise, and shall not be deemed or construed to authorize, the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And His Royal Highness hath been further pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Office of Ordnance, May 24, 1813.

The commission of William Schreener, Gent. appointing him a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, and notified in the Gazette of the 22d instant, is cancelled.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *May* 25, *to* SATURDAY, *May* 29, 1813.

War-Office, May 29, 1813.

5th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Captain John Knipe, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Aicken, who exchanges. Commission dated May 20, 1813.

1st Regt. of Dragoons—Captain Francis Aicken, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Knipe, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Stephen Goodenough, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Avarne, promoted. Dated as above.

9th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet Charles D. Allen to be Lieutenant, vice Handley, deceased. Dated as above.

12th do.—Cornet Charles Frost to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.

21st do.—John Gibson, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Whaley, promoted. Dated as above.

Staff Corps of Cavalry—Lieut. James Dowd, from a Recruiting District, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

10th Regt. of Foot—Ensign William Mayes, vice Simpson, promoted in the 27th Foot. Dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign Jones Rudland, vice Auchmuty, deceased. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Ensign.

Henry Hubert Farquharson, Gent. vice Rudland. Dated as above.

To be Surgeons.

Surgeon Charles B. Hill, from a particular service, vice Tucker, promoted on the Staff. Dated May 13, 1813.—Assistant-Surgeon Octavius Pritchard, vice Blicke, promoted on the Staff. Dated as above.

11th Regt. of Foot—Ensign William L'Estrange to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, promoted. Dated May 20, 1813.—Lieutenant Francis Hurst, from the Fermanagh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

14th do—Ensign William Harrison Hill, from the Hertford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated April 28, 1813.

26th do.—Major-General George Earl of Dalhousie, from the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Colonel, vice Lord Elphinstone, deceased. Dated May 21, 1813.

30th do.—David Latouche, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated May 20, 1813.

33d do.—Ensign Joseph Lynam, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Westmore, promoted. Dated as above.

40th do.—Lieut. Henry Hemsley, from the Leicester Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated April 25, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

44th do.—Ensign William Tomkins, without purchase, vice Saunderson, promoted in the 72d Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.—Ensign William Jones, by purchase, vice Suter, who retires. Dated May 21, 1813.

To be Ensign, without purchase.

Ensign Gillespie Dunlevie, from the Clare Militia. Dated May 20, 1813.

46th do.—John Skelton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted in the 100th Foot. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

48th do.—James Widenham, Gent. vice Hambly, promoted in the 49th Foot. Dated May 19, 1813.—Henry Costerton, Gent. vice Bourke, promoted in the 100th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

49th do.—Ensign Hector Munro, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Henry W. Develin to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated as above.

54th do.—Ensign Edward Marcon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Donellan, who retires. Dated as above.

57th do.—Lieutenant . . . . . Leslie to be Adjutant, vice M'Farlane, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated as above.

60th do.—Major-Gen. Henry Clinton, from the 1st Foot Guards, to be Col.-Commandant of a battalion, vice Weetham, deceased. Dated as above.—Captain William Wemyss, from the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Livingstone, appointed to the 3d Garrison Battalion. Dated as above.

67th do.—Lieutenant . . . . . Huston, from the Armagh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

7th do.—Ensign John Savage, from the Antrim Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

72d Regt. of Foot—Ensign David Manson to be Lieutenant, vice Gunn, placed on half-pay. Dated as above.—Thomas William Yates, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Manson. Dated as above.

77th do.—Captain Murdock H. Maclaine to be Major, without purchase. Dated as above.

81st do.—Surgeon Wm. Bamfield, from a particular service, to be Surgeon, vice Jones, promoted on the Staff. Dated May 13, 1813.

84th do.—Capt. Robert Cockburne to be Major, vice Horton, deceased. Dated as above.

85th do.—Ensign Wm. Hickson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin, appointed to the 38th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

87th do.—Ensign Abraham Ford Boyse, from the Limerick City Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

89th do.—Aylmer Dowdall, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Munro, promoted in the 49th Foot. Dated as above.

92d do.—Ensign Alex. Macdonald to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Leitham, who retires. Dated as above.

95th do.—Ensign Wm. Shaw, from the Leicester Militia, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated April 25, 1813.

96th do.—Ensign Charles Bacon to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Gell, promoted. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

98th do.—Ensign Walter Teeling. Dated May 15, 1813.—Ensign Henry Wilson. Dated May 16, 1813.—Ensign Hyacinth French. Dated May 17, 1813.—Ensign B. Brady. Dated May 18, 1813.—Ensign J. B. Monk. Dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign M. V. Sankey, from the 6th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Ensigns.

George Gahagan, Gent. by purchase, vice Lynam, appointed to the 33d Foot. Dated May 15, 1813.—Charles Taylor, Gent. vice Teeling. Dated May 16, 1813. Thomas Gibson, Gent. vice Wilson. Dated May 17, 1813.—George Ferguson, Gent. vice French. Dated May 18, 1813.—James Freeth, Gent. vice Brady. Dated May 19, 1813.—Edmund Martindale, Gent. vice Monk. Dated May 20, 1813.

100th do.—Ensign Irwin Dawson to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated May 14, 1813.—Ensign and Adjutant Samuel Hingston to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated May 15, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign Allan Ramsay. Dated May 16, 1813.—Ensign J. E. Dillon. Dated May 17, 1813.—Ensign John Stevenson. Dated May 18, 1813.—Ensign Joseph Maxwell, from the 46th Foot. Dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign Charles Bourke, from the 48th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Ensign Henry Driscoll, from the 67th Foot, vice Dawson. Dated May 18, 1813.—Robert Foley, Gent. vice Ramsay. Dated May 19, 1813.—John Clark, Gent. vice Dillon. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

2d West India Regiment—Ensign Thomas M'Pherson, vice Davis, deceased. Dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign Charles H. Hailes, vice Small, appointed to the 41st Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Alexander Morrow, Gent. vice M'Pherson. Dated May 19, 1813.—Robert Clarke, Gent. vice Hailes. Dated May 20, 1813.

6th do.—Major-General the Honourable E. M. Pakenham, from the 7th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Fraser, deceased. Dated May 21, 1813.—Joseph Jones, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bateman, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated May 20, 1813.

8th do.—Roderick Mackenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice M'Queen, who resigns. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Cornets.

Royal Waggon Train—Henry Bridges Tudor, Gent. Dated May 16, 1813.—Charles Ernest Turner, Gent. Dated May 17, 1813.—Quarter-Master John Mahon, from the 9th Light Dragoons. Dated May 18, 1813.—Regimental-Serjeant-Major Samuel Hardman, from the 7th Light Dragoons. Dated May 19, 1813.—Troop Serjeant-Major Jonathan Allen, from the 7th Light Dragoons, vice Emmerson, who resigns. Dated May 25, 1813.

3d Garrison Battalion—Captain Alexander Livingstone, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Jerrard, appointed to the 6th Garrison Battalion. Dated May 20, 1813.

4th do.—Ensign John Watson to be Lieutenant, vice Boyes, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.—Arthur Boyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Watson. Dated as above.

6th do.—Major-General Gore Browne, from the 40th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lord Dalhousie, appointed to the command of the 26th Foot. Dated May 21, 1813.—Captain Joseph Jerrard, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Wemyss, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

5th Royal Veteran Battalion—Serjeant James Burke, from the 88th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Earle, who resigns. Dated May 20, 1813.

BREVET.

Major Charles George D'Aiguilar, of the Greek Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated May 20, 1813.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals.

Staff-Surgeon Edward Porteous. Dated May 13, 1813.—Charles Tice, M. D. Physician to the Forces, vice Grey, deceased. Dated May 20, 1813.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.

Surgeon John Jones, from the 81st Foot, vice Brown, promoted. Dated May 13, 1813.—Surgeon Charles Tucker, from the 10th Foot, vice Porteous. Dated May 13, 1813.—Surgeon William H. Blicke, from the 10th Foot. Dated May 13, 1813.—Surgeon James Safe, from the 14th Foot. Dated May 20, 1813.

GARRISONS.

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Thomas Maitland to be Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, vice Lieutenant-General Whetham, deceased. Dated May 20, 1813.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Walker, of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerness, vice Ruddsdell, deceased. Dated May 20, 1813.

The King's German Legion.

1st Battalion of the Line—. . . . . Wilding, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Weyhe, promoted. Dated May 15, 1813.

4th do.—D. Tamm, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Witte, promoted. Dated May 14, 1813.

York Light Infantry Volunteers—Serjeant Frederick Rosenthall to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Bornstedt, deceased. Dated May 20, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Fraser, of the 1st West India Regiment, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 5th instant, is reinstated in his rank.

The undermentioned appointments, as stated in the Gazettes of the 14th and 18th instant, have not taken place.

49th Foot—John Stephens, Gent. to be Ensign, &c.

Hospital Staff—James Lawrence, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service.

The date of Ensign Wilson's commission, in the 53d Foot, is the 10th of March 1813, and not the 11th of March 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 16th of March 1813.

Lieutenant Kennedy, of the 72d Foot, is superseded.

ERRATA in the Gazettes of the 25th of February 1812, and 4th and 18th inst.

Bourbon Regiment—For Lieutenant-Colonel *Samuel* Keating, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, read Lieutenant-Colonel *Henry Sheehy* Keating, &c.

Hospital Staff—For Surgeon Bach, from the Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps of Light Infantry, *to be Surgeon to the Forces*, read Surgeon Back, from the Duke

of Brunswick Oels' Corps of Light Infantry, *to be Surgeon to the Forces for the Service of the Continent only.*

Meuron's Regiment—For *Ambrose* St. John, Gent. to be Ensign, &c. read *St. Andrew*, St. John, Gent. to be Ensign, &c.

Wrekin Regiment of Shropshire Local Militia—Ensign John Hombersley to be Lieutenant, vice Bratton, resigned. Dated May 14, 1813.—William Farmer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hombersley. Dated as above.

Centre Regiment—Richard Harding, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Barron, resigned. Dated May 14, 1813.

North Regiment—Ensign George Warren to be Lieutenant, vice Snaxton. Dated May 14, 1813.—George Hayward, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Warren, promoted. Dated as above.—Thomas Woodward, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Rowlands, resigned. Dated as above.

West Regiment—Peter Wynn, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Fallows, deceased. Dated May 14, 1813.—James Povall, Gent. to be do. vice Legh, promoted. Dated as above.

6th Regiment of North York Local Militia—Elijah Nicholson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Horseley, resigned. Dated May 14, 1813.—John Wilkinson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Steel, resigned.

Stamford Regt. of Lincolnshire Local Militia—Robert Sheffield, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 19, 1813.

2d or Southwell Regt. of Local Militia—Benjamin Bagshaw, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 11, 1813.

4th or Newark Regt.—Lieut. John Fox to be Captain, vice Morr, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieut. Richard Forster to be do. vice Dyson, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieut. George Hodgkinson to be do. vice Readott, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign William Cook to be Lieutenant, vice Sudbury, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign James Hole to be do. vice Caparn, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Joseph Kirkland to be do. vice Ordozers, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Thomas Flower to be do. vice Varah, resigned. Dated as above.—Ensign Abraham Booth to be do. vice Fox, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign Robert Robinson Corden, from the Loveden Local Militia, to be do. vice Forster, promoted. Dated as above.—Hugh Sanderson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cook, promoted. Dated as above.

Northamptonshire Old Militia—Charles Wake, Esq. to be Captain. Dated April 2, 1812.—William Davison, Esq. to be do. Dated April 3, 1812.—William Hodson, Esq. to be do. Dated September 5, 1812.—William Hodson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 3, 1812.—Thomas Pochin, Gent. to be do. Dated April 4, 1812.—Henry Bowles, Gent. to be do. Dated October 20, 1812.—George Maling, Gent. to be do. Dated March 20, 1813.—Arthur Brooke de Capel Brooke, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated July 1, 1812.—James Bondon, Gent. to be do. Dated March 20, 1813.

Northamptonshire Local Militia.

Eastern Regiment—Stafford O'Brien, Esq. to be Major. Dated May 11, 1813.—William George Cole, Esq. to be Captain. Dated March 21, 1813.—John Hicks, Esq. to be do. Dated May 19, 1813.—John Law Parkinson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 8, 1813.

Central Regiment—Spencer Joshua Alwyne, Earl Compton, to be Lieutenant-Col. Dated April 15, 1813.—Richard Holmes, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated March 1, 1812.—Edward Gates, Gent. to be do. Dated March 26, 1812.—John Armfield, Gent. to be do. Dated April 15, 1813.

Western Regiment—Alfred Hemans, Gent. to be Adjutant, with the rank of Captain. Dated January 26, 1813.

Northamptonshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Longueville Mansel, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 7, 1812.—John Ward, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated May 12, 1812.—George William Denys, Gent. to be do. Dated May 18, 1813.—Henry Earl of Euston to be do. vice Armytage. Dated May 11, 1813.

Peterborough Yeomanry Cavalry—William Walcot Squire, Esq. to be Captain. Dated April 24, 1813.—John Facon, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 7, 1812.—George Platel, Gent. to be do. Dated April 24, 1813.—S. Webb Cole, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated May 7, 1812.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *May* 29, *to* TUESDAY, *June* 1, 1813.

War Office, June 1, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet as under-mentioned; their Commissions to be dated 4th June 1813.

Lieutenant-Generals—George Bernard; Sir George Nugent, Bart. and K. B.; William Macarmick; John Freke; Sir Robert Stuart, Bart.; Sir William Keppel K. B.; John Lord Hutchinson, K. B.; John Hamilton; Alexander Leith Hay; James Stuart; Sir Charles Hastings; Robert Manners; William Loftus; Oliver Nicolls; George Hewett—To be *Generals* in the army.

Major-Generals—George Earl of Dalhousie; Thomas Baker; George Porter; James Erskine; Henry Williams; Francis Earl Conyngham; Honourable Alexander Hope; John Fraser; Peter Heron; Thomas Peter; Honourable Montagu Mathew; John Ramsay; John Delves Broughton; William Dyott; Ronald Crauford Ferguson; Andrew Gammell; Robert Macfarlane; Sir Samuel Achmuty, K. B.; John Gustavus Crosbie; Hugh Lyle Carmichael; Honourable John Brodrick; Henry Warde; James Durham; Honourable David Leslie; Sir James Leith, K. B.; John Manners Kerr; Thomas Scott; William Robertson; Matthew Baillie; Tomkyns H. Turner; Christopher Chowne; William Simpson; Honourable W. M. Maitland; William Munro; James Campbell; Sir Thomas Picton, K. B.; John Gordon Cuming; John Crewe; Honourable Sir G. Lowrey Cole, K. B.; Sir Gonville Bromhead, Bart.; Quin John Freeman; George Earl of Granard; Stafford Lightburne; John Henry Loft; Francis Moore; Robert Viscount Lorton; William Henry Clinton; Honourable William Stewart—To be *Lieutenant-Generals* in the army.

Colonels—Gerard Gosselin, on half-pay of 130th Foot; William Alexander, of 1st Garrison Battalion; Frederick Philips Robinson, on half-pay of 91st Foot; Charles Campbell, on half-pay of 132d Foot; Arthur Robert Dillon, on half-pay of 115th Foot; Duncan Darrock, of 36th Foot; John Grey, on half-pay of 113th Foot; Francis Stewart, of 1st Ceylon Regiment; John Murray, Adjutant-General in the West Indies; John Mackensie, on half-pay of Ross and Cromarty Fencibles; Edward Barnes, of the 46th Foot; Henry Davis, Aide-de-Camp to the King; Phineas Riall, of 69th Foot; William Brooke, of the 5th Dragoon Guards; Honourable William Ponsonby, of 5th Dragoon Guards; Thomas Molyneux, on half-pay of 104th Foot; Benjamin Forbes, of 80th Foot; Haveland Smith, of 27th Foot; William Peachy, on half-pay of the 108th Foot; William Inglis, of 57th Foot; John Vincent, of 49th Foot; Robert Lethbridge, Inspecting Field-Officer in Canada; William Frederick Spry, of 77th Foot; Henry Proctor, of 41st Foot; John Brown, of Royal Staff Corps; William Hutchinson, of 48th Foot; Daniel Seddon, on half-pay of 22d Light Dragoons; George Robert Ainslie, of 25th Foot; John Byng, of 3d Foot Guards; Thomas Brisbane, on half-pay York Rangers; Richard O'Donavan, of 6th Dragoons; Honourable Thomas W. Fermor, of 3d Foot Guards; Alexander Alkett, of 104th Foot; John Byne Skerrett, of 47th Foot; Sir William Keir, on half-pay 22d Light Dragoons; Denis Pack, Aide-de-Camp to the King; Charles Griffiths, of 11th Foot; Sir Granby T. Calcraft, Knt. of 3d Dragoon Guards; Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Aide-de-Camp to the King; John Picton, of 12th Foot; Boyle Travers, of 56th Foot; Edward Scott, of 96th Foot; William M'Caskill, on half-pay 92d Foot; John Crowgey, of 72d Foot; Frederick William Buller, Aide-de-Camp to the King; Thomas Bradford, of 82d Foot; Thomas George Elrington, on half-pay of 115th Foot; John Granby Clay, on half-pay of 24th Light Dragoons; William Lockhart, of 30th Foot; Alexander Cosby Jackson, of 66th Foot; Robert Ross, Aide-de-Camp to the King; Honourable William Blaquiere, on half-pay of Birmingham Fencibles; Henry Green Barry, of 15th Foot; Thomas Browne, of 69th Foot; Louis de Watteville, of Watteville's Regiment; John Lambert, of 1st Foot Guards; James Willoughby Gordon, Quarter-Master-General; Michael Head, of 13th Light Dragoons; Joseph Fuller, of Coldstream Guards; Manley Power, of 32d Foot; Adam Gordon, of 67th Foot; Thomas Gage Montresor, of 22d Light Dragoons; Mat. C. Darby Griffiths, of 1st Foot Guards; Ralph Darling, Deputy-Adjutant-General; John Francis Kelly, of 1st Foot Guards; George Horsford, of 18th Foot; Randolph Marriott, of 24th Foot; Lachlan Macquarie, of 73d Foot; Samuel Gibbs, of 59th Foot; Herbert Taylor, of Coldstream

Guards; Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Kt. Aide-de-Camp to the King; Matthew Lord Aylmer, Aide-de-Camp to the King—To be *Major-Generals* in the army.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Lewis Grant, of 70th Foot; Hon. Fulk Greville Howard, on half-pay of 9th Garrison Battalion; Lord Frederick Bentinck, of 1st Foot Guards; Isaac Pattison Tinling, of ditto; Claus Baron Decken, of King's German Legion; William Douglas, of 98th Foot; Arthur Brooke, 44th Foot; Hudson Lowe, of Royal Corsican Rangers; Peter Carey, of 84th Foot; Thomas William Kerr, of 2d Ceylon Regiment; Frederick Hardyman, of 17th Foot; Henry Sheehy Keating, of the Bourbon Regiment; John MacNair, of 90th Foot; Lemuel Warren, of 27th Foot; Patrick M'Kenzie, of 81st Foot; William Nedham, of 3d Garrison Battalion; Alexander Wallace, of 88th Foot; Hastings Fraser, of 86th Foot; Robert Lord Blantyre, on half-pay of 8th Garrison Battalion; James Campbell, of 94th Foot; Sebright Mawbey, of 53d Foot; Edward Codd, of 60th Foot; Robert Sewell, of 89th Foot; Charles Amedee Harcourt, of 40th Foot; Samuel Swinton, of 75th Foot; John M. Mainwaring, Commandant at Hilsea Barracks; Charles P. Belson, of 28th Foot; William Augustus Prevost, of 67th Foot; Honourable John Meade, of 45th Foot; George Pownel Adams, of 25th Light Dragoons; William Rodewald, of King's German Legion; George Klingsohr, of ditto; Edward Drummond, of 86th Foot; Sir J. Pringle Dalrymple, Bart. on half-pay of late Regiment of Malta; William Kelly, of 24th Foot; John Macleod, of 78th Foot; Hercules Scott, of 103d Foot; Henry Elliott, of 96th Foot; Robert Kelso, of 22d Foot; Overington Blunden, of 12th Light Dragoons; John Nugent Smyth, of 55th Foot; John Lamont, of 92d Foot; William Fuller, of 1st Dragoon Guards; William Armstrong, of 2d Garrison Battalion; William Howe Delancey, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Benjamin Durban, of 2d West India Regiment; John Locke, of 84th Foot; Christopher Baron Ompteda, of King's German Legion; John Taylor, of 88th Foot; Thomas Reynell, of 71st Foot; George Ridout Bingham, of 53d Foot; Thomas Bligh St. George, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada; John Murray, ditto; Honourable Charles J. Greville, of 38th Foot; Loftus William Otway, on half-pay of 26th Foot; William Nicolay, of Royal Staff Corps; Edward Kerrison, of 7th Light Dragoons; Alexander Mark K. Hamilton, of 5th West India Regiment; Hamlet Wade, of 95th Foot; Julius Stirke, of 12th Foot; Lionel Smith, of 65th Foot; Sir George Leith, Bart. of 42d Foot; Robert Barton, of 2d Life Guards; Thomas Austen, of 60th Foot; William Paterson, of 21st Foot; Charles Fane, of 59th Foot; Charles du Plat, of King's German Legion; George Allen Madden, late of 12th Light Dragoons; John Guise, of 3d Foot Guards; Charles William Doyle, of 87th Foot; Honourable Henry Cadogan, of 71st Foot; James Bathurst, on half-pay of Argyllshire Fencibles; Paul Anderson, of 60th Foot; Hugh Henry Mitchell, of 51st Foot; John Dalrymple, of 22d Foot—To be *Colonels* in the army.

Majors—Jacob Glyn Cuyler, of Cape Regiment; Thomas Athorpe, of Royal Horse Guards; Walter Nathaniel Leitch, of 72d Foot; Thomas Emes, of 5th Foot; John Napper, of 83d Foot; Frederick de Weissell, of King's German Legion; John Bennett, of 32d Foot; William Baron Linsigen, of King's German Legion; John de Schroeder, of ditto; Henry Austin, of 59th Foot; John Wardell, of 66th Foot; Richard Diggens, of 11th Light Dragoons; William Thursby, of 53d Foot; Thomas George Fitz Gerald, on half-pay, 8th Garrison Battalion; George O'Malley, 101st Foot; Robert Mowbray, of Sicilian Regiment; Charles Plenderleath, of 49th Foot; Abraham Schummelketel, of Royal Corsican Rangers; Robert Dale, of 93d Foot; Nicholas Ramsay, of 5th Garrison Battalion; John Welsford, of 101st Foot; Peter D'Arcy, on half-pay, of 7th Garrison Battalion; Edward Gregory, of 44th Foot; Alexander Milne, of 15th Foot; Henry King, of 82d Foot; John Gillies, of 40th Foot; William Drummond, 104th Foot; John Macdonald, of 64th Foot; Charles Turner, on half-pay, 135th Foot; William F. W. B. Loftus, of 38th Foot; Francis Skelly Tidy, of 14th Foot; Edward O'Hara, of York Light Infantry Volunteers; Thomas Bates, of 21st Light Dragoons; Edward O'Rourke, of Royal West India Rangers; George Burrell, of 90th Foot; William Wallace, of 20th Foot; James Ogilvie, of 8th Foot; Augustus Baron Linsingen, of King's German Legion; Meuron Bayard, of De Meuron's Regiment; Isaac Blake Clarke, of 2d Dragoons; James Farrer, of 81st Foot; Robert Ross, of 4th Dragoon Guards; James Lewis Higgins, of 6th Dragoon Guards; John Gordon, of 1st Foot; James Florence De Burgh, of 2d Foot; Thomas Wright, of 90th Foot; Henry de Luttermann, of King's German Legion; William Kinloch, of 67th Foot; L. Augustus Northey, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; James M'Dermott, Royal Military College; Henry James Riddell, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Robert Skeene, Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone—To be *Lieutenant-Colonels* in the army.

Captains—Robert Lisle, of the 19th Light Dragoons; Charles Vigny, of 60th Foot; James Poole, of 2d Dragoons; David Fyffe, of 44th Foot; George Davidson, of 42d Foot; James Powell, of 103d Foot; Thomas Tisdall, of 35th Foot; Maxwell Close, of 1st Garrison Battalion; Amande de Courten, of Watteville's Regiment; George Elrington, of 39th Foot; J. Lewis Watson, of 69th Foot; Thomas Hunter, of 104th Foot; James Mylne, of 21st Light Dragoons; A. Douglas, of 93d Foot; Goodwin Purcell, of 32d Foot; William Henry Taynton, of 64th Foot; William Loftie, of 6th West India Regiment; James Winnett of 68th Foot; George Lawrence, of 13th Light Dragoons; George Augustus Henderson, of 2d Foot; John Staunton, of 13th Foot; Edward Darley, of 39th Foot; William Alexander Gordon, of 50th Foot; George John Sale, of 17th Light Dragoons; Henry Skelton, of 19th Light Dragoons; John Giles, of 53d Foot; Honourable Edward Mullens, of 28th Foot; William Irwin, of 5th Dragoon Guards; Eyre Smith, of 62d Foot; J. B. Hirtz, of Dillon's Regiment; John Reed, of 4th West India Regiment; Henry Shum, of 6th Dragoon Guards; Fountain Elwin, of 44th Foot; William Onslow, of 4th Dragoons; George Evatt, of 55th Foot; William Henry Raikes, of Coldstream Guards; Joseph Bradbey, of 28th Foot; Honourable Charles Murray, of Royal Horse Guards; John Werge, of 38th Foot; John Campbell, of 11th Foot; George Saville Burdett, of 1st West India Regiment; William Mansfield Morrison, of 7th Dragoon Guards; James Bent, of 20th Foot; William Hart Lapsley, of 39th Foot; Thomas Hole, of 25th Light Dragoons; Jonathan Brown, of 75th Foot; Richard Annesley, of Royal West India Rangers; John Howard, of 97th Foot; Henry de la Harpe, of 3d Ceylon Regiment; Lionel C. Hooke, of 2d Ceylon Regiment; William Gore, of 1st Dragoon Guards; George Williamson, of 90th Foot; Henry Ryhiner, of the Regiment of Roll—To be *Majors* in the army.

War-Office, June 1, 1813.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—James David Fitz Gerald, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, without purchase. Commission dated May 20, 1813.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Seagar Parry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bertie, who retires. Dated May 27, 1813.

3d do.—Captain George Watts to be Major, by purchase, vice Weston, who retires. Dated May 27, 1813.—Lieutenant William Shum to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Watts. Dated May 27, 1813.—Cornet and Lieutenant J. J. C. Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice Ellis, killed in action. Dated May 27, 1813.

4th Regiment of Dragoons—Harry Cazalet, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Luard, promoted. Dated May 27, 1813.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons—James Coppin Cocksedge, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Henslow, who resigns. Dated May 27, 1813.

21st do.—Cornet James Heywood to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Dermott, appointed to the Staff Corps of Cavalry. Dated May 27, 1813.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Brevet Major Henry D'Oyly to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Clinton, appointed to the Command of a Battalion of the 60th Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.—Ensign Sir Henry Lambert, Bart. to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice M'Oyly. Dated May 27, 1813.

2d Regiment of Foot—Major-General the Honourable Sir George Lowrey Cole, K.B. from the 103d Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Coates, deceased. Dated May 27, 1813.—Hospital-Mate David Law, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morgan, deceased. Dated May 27, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

3d do.—Ensign Edward Williams, without purchase, vice Sheehan, who retires. Dated May 26, 1813.

7th do.—Ensign Garlike P. R. Codd, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitz Clarence, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons. Dated May 27, 1813.

11th do.—Ensign John Conroy, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted. Dated May 27, 1813.—John James Peck, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Conroy. Dated May 27, 1813.

16th do.—Ensign Bartholomew Hannagan, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Byrne, who resigns. Dated May 27, 1813.

25th do.—Mathew Keough, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Parry, who resigns. Dated May 27, 1813.

31st do.—Lieutenant Samuel Bolton, to be Adjutant, vice Simmonds, promoted. Dated May 27, 1813.—Ensign Cornelius O'Connor, to be Lieutenant, by pur-

chase, vice Simmonds, promoted. Dated May 27, 1813.—John Leigh Trafford, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Connor. Dated May 27, 1813.

35th do.—Captain Joseph Phillott, to be Major, without purchase, vice Oswald, promoted in the Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry. Dated May 27, 1813.

36th Regiment of Foot—Ensign and Adjutant John Colcroft, to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1813.

38th do.—Lieutenant Thomas Moore, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Meller, who retires. Dated May 27, 1813.

46th do.—W. Macleod Howat, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Grant, appointed to the 93d Foot. Dated as above.

49th do.—Lieutenant John Day, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase. Dated May 10, 1813.

52d do.—John Burnet, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Scones, promoted. Dated May 27, 1813.

64th do.—Quarter-Master Samuel Moore, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign) vice Windsor, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated May 27, 1813.—Serjeant-Major William Crymble, to be Quarter-Master, vice Moore. Dated May 27, 1813.

67th do.—Ensign William Moore, from the Dublin County Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated May 27, 1813.

71st do.—Lieutenant William Woolcombe, to be Adjutant, vice Law, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated May 27, 1813.

75th do.—Ensign W. M. Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Dougall, deceased. Dated May 27, 1813.

83d do.—Serjeant George Duesnap, to be Quarter-Master, vice Slater, promoted in the Garrison Company, at the Cape of Good Hope. Dated May 27, 1813.

84th do.—Lieutenant John Fraser, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Cockburn, promoted. Dated May 27, 1813.—Ensign James Lloyd, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fraser. Dated May 27, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

85th do.—Ensign Kirk Boott, from the 83d Foot, by purchase, vice Bayntun, appointed to the 18th Foot. Dated May 26, 1813.—Ensign Arthur Johnson, from the 81st Foot, without purchase, vice Finn, appointed to the 56th Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.

85th do.—Assistant-Surgeon Luke Whitney, from the 46th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Griffin, promoted in the 5th Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.

88th do.—Paymaster John Grosser, from the 2d Battalion, to be Paymaster of the 1st Battalion, vice Rodgers, deceased. Dated May 27, 1813.

90th do.—Lieutenant Francis Newton, from the Wexford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated May 27, 1813.

93d do.—Captain William Wemyss, from the 60th Foot, to be Major, without purchase. Dated May 27, 1813.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.

Lieutenant Neil M'Kinnon. Dated May 25, 1813.—Lieutenant James Gunn. Dated May 26, 1813.—Lieutenant Thomas Reed, from the 70th Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign Alexander Rose. Dated May 25, 1813.—Ensign - - - Hay, vice M'Kinnon. Dated May 25, 1813.—Ensign W. E. Sutherland, vice Gunn. Dated May 27, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Ensign Peter Grant, from the 46th Foot. Dated May 23, 1813.—Alexander Douglas, Gent. Dated May 24, 1813.—Peter Cheape, Gent. Dated May 25, 1813.—John Armitt, Gent. vice Hay. Dated May 26, 1813.—Charles Macdonald, Gent. vice Sutherland. Dated May 27, 1813.

102d Regiment of Foot—Major-General George Porter, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Colonel, vice Sir G. L. Cole, appointed to the command of the 2d Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.

4th West India Regiment—John Keir, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Horatio Scott, who resigns. Dated May 27, 1813.

Royal African Corps—Apothecary to the Forces William Wilson to be Surgeon, vice Renny, promoted on the Staff. Dated May 27, 1813.

2d Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant Alexander Kellett, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kough, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated May 25, 1813.

2d Garrison Battalion—Major-General George Murray, from the 3d Foot Guards,

to be Colonel, vice Major-General G. Porter, appointed to the command of the 103d Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major Octavius Carey, of the 10th Foot. Dated May 27, 1813.—Major Charles William Pasley, of the Royal Engineers. Dated May 27, 1813.

STAFF.

Henry John Symons, Clerk, to be a Chaplain to the Forces. Dated May 12, 1813. —Assistant-Commissary-General J. H. Adams to be a Deputy Commissary-General to the Forces. Dated May 4, 1813.

To be Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Thomas Bennett. Dated May 11, 1813.—Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General James Coffin. Dated May 11, 1813.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

Commissariat Clerk William A. Thompson. Dated May 11, 1813.—Commissariat Clerk Robert Reynolds. Dated May 11, 1813.—Commissariat Clerk Charles A. Clarke. Dated May 11, 1813.—Commissariat Clerk Thomas A. Stayner. Dated May 11, 1813.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Robert Renny, from the Royal African Corps, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice Bloomfield, promoted.

The King's German Legion.

2d Dragoons—Frederick Rumann, Gent. to be Cornet, vice E. Meier, who resigns. Dated May 21, 1813.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry—William Erskine Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Conradi, promoted. Dated May 22, 1813.

1st Battalion of the Line—Ensign William Wolff to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Bothmer, dead of his wounds. Dated May 21, 1813.—Ensign Alexander Carmichael, from the 8th Battalion of the Line, to be Ensign, vice Meyer, promoted. Dated May 20, 1813.

3d do.—Ensign Henry Dehnel to be Lieutenant, vice Hasselbach, killed in action. Dated May 20, 1813.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regiment.

Major Robert Oswald, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Church, appointed to the command of the 2d Regiment of Greek Light Infantry. Dated May 27, 1813.

2d do.—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Church, from the Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated May 27, 1813.—Lieutenant James Guanter, from Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Captain of a Company, with permanent rank. Dated May 27, 1813.

Royal East India Volunteers.

3d Regiment—William Keith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hudson, who resigns. Dated May 19, 1813.

Royal Macclesfield Local Militia—James Swaine, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 8, 1813.—Nathaniel Pearson, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.

2d Regiment of Carmarthen Local Militia—Captain David Parry to be Major. Dated May 19, 1813.—Thomas Humphreys, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 19, 1813.

South Hants Regiment of Militia—Frederick Lacon, Gent. to be Ensign and Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hill, resigned.

3d Regiment of Surrey Local Militia—Ralph Byne, Gent. to be Ensign, on a vacancy. Dated May 19, 1813.

Royal Berkshire Militia—Edward Purvis, Gent. to be Adjutant. Dated January 26, 1813.

3d Regiment of Surrey Local Militia—Ralph Byne, Gent. to be Ensign, on a vacancy. Dated May 19, 1813.

Norfolk Local Militia.

2d Western Regiment—John Thurlow Dering, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Partridge, resigned. Dated May 11, 1813.—Nelson Brathwayte, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

3d Western Regiment—James Bloom, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 17, 1813.—John Brandon Chune, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

1st Eastern Regiment—Lieutenant Breeze Copeman to be Captain, vice Gay, resigned. Dated May 11, 1813.

3d Eastern Regiment—Ensign John Alderson to be Lieutenant. Dated May 13,

1813.—Ensign James Henry Palmer to be ditto. Dated May 19, 1813.—Ensign James Bissey to be ditto. Dated May 20, 1813.—Ensign Charles David Tolme, to be ditto. Dated May 21, 1813.

Pevensey Regiment of Sussex Local Militia—The Earl of Chichester to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated August 6, 1810.—Edward Cranston, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated February 25, 1813.—The Honourable David Montague Erskin to be Major. Dated as above.—John Henry Bates, Esq. to be Captain. Dated September 12, 1810.—Henry Hill, Esq. to be ditto. Dated September 13, 1810.—Frederick Adair Roe, Esq. to be ditto. Dated September 14, 1810.—Stephen Hasler Challen, Esq. to be ditto. Dated September 15, 1810.—Henry Hopkins, Esq. to be ditto. Dated May 16, 1811.—Robert Chester Cooper, Esq. to be ditto. Dated May 17, 1811.—Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, Esq. to be ditto. Dated May 18, 1811.—William Ridge, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated September 14, 1810.—Thomas Trill Moon, Gent. to be ditto. Dated September 15, 1810.—Richard Hurly, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 16, 1811. —John Ayres Whichelo, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 17, 1811.—John Weir, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 18, 1811.—Nathaniel Polhill Kell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 18, 1811.—Samuel Gell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 16, 1812.—Stephen Lowdell, Gent. to be ditto. Dated February 25, 1813. —Jacob Boys, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 20, 1813.—Edmund Burke, Gent. to be Adjutant. Dated April 15, 1813.—Lieutenant George Grantham to be Quarter-Master. Dated April 28, 1811.—Thomas Hodson, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated September 10, 1810.—Ensign Francis Bellingham to be Surgeon's-Mate. Dated May 21, 1813.

Foreign-Office, June 1, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Major-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

Head-Quarters, Würzen, May 15, 1813.—MY LORD, The Allied Army passed the Elbe on the 8th instant. The head-quarters of the Emperor were at Bishofswerder. General Wittgenstein, with the main body of the army, marching on the great roads leading towards Bautzen. The corps of General Bluker passed the Elbe at Meissen, Lieutenant-General Kleist's corps having put itself in communication with him. General Bulow's corps still remained on the left bank of the Elbe at Dessan, to watch the enemy's movements.

It was not accurately ascertained upon what points of the river the enemy was directing his principal corps, and as he possessed the Appui of Wittenburg, and it seemed uncertain what line the Saxons would take at Torgau, your Lordship will easily imagine it would have been difficult, if not impossible, with the aid of these places in his favour, for the allies to have prevented his forcing the passage of the river under a heavy fire of commanding artillery.

It redounds infinitely to the credit of the Allied Army, that, during the passage of so formidable a river, with the enemy advancing to their fortresses upon it, that the operation was conducted with perfect order, and not even a carriage or attirail left behind. Some works that had been thrown up on the left bank to cover the bridges, it was thought proper to abandon, when the enemy had passed.

The enemy made attempts on the night of the 8th to re-establish the arches of the main bridge at Dresden, but the Russian artillery was so well directed, that they failed here, but succeeded in passing between Kadiz and Plinitz on the 9th. The ground being very commanding on the left bank, and favouring their establishing batteries of heavy guns, they passed in boats, and covered themselves advantageously; the passage was very bravely resisted by General Milaradovitch's rear guard, and the Russian artillery, after displaying the greatest coolness and courage, was only withdrawn from the impossibility of contending against the superior position and fire of the enemy.

From the best authenticated accounts, Buonaparte had entered Dresden in person. The Viceroy's corps and Marshal M'Donald's were stated to be now opposed to us.

On the 10th, the Allied Army continued its march to Bautzen, and as it was deemed adviseable to concentrate the forces, General Blüker was ordered to Cameas, and General Kleist's corps to fall back upon him to Muhlberg, while General Bulow's retreat, if necessary, was directed on Roslitz.

General Kleist's corps was attacked by an advanced guard of a corps of the enemy, which had crossed at Meissen, and moved by Moritzberg to Konigsbruick, and a sharp affair took place, in which the enemy made no impression. A very brilliant rear guard affair at Weissig, also took place on this day, with General Milaradovitch's corps, in which the enemy suffered considerably, from the charges of the Russian cavalry.

It was now unfortunately ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy. General Thielman was deposed from his command, and the fortress of Torgau delivered up to Generals Regnier and Ney. This I fear will place the Saxon force at the enemy's disposal.

The head-quarters of the Allied Army moved on the 12th to Würzen, on the road to Gorlitz, and the army took up a position near Hoch-Kirch, which has before been so celebrated a field in the seven years' war. General Miloradovitch's corps was again engaged the whole of this day with the enemy, who entered Bishofswerder, having sustained a severe loss.

The whole army were in position on the 13th at night, except General Bulow's corps, which still remains on the right to form the appui to the Landwehr and levies of the Prussian States, amounting to about forty thousand men at the present moment, and is daily increasing.

General Miloradovitch is still in advance of Bautzen.

General Barclay de Tolly's reinforcements are expected to arrive in a day or two. The Prussians have got several new corps come up, and the Russians several thousand convalescents.

The Allied Army remained in position on the 14th, and made no apparent movement.

General Sebastiani and Marshal Davoust are reported to be moving on Magdeberg.

I have only to add, having just returned from the outposts, that General Miloradovitch having been pressed by the enemy in force, this day has passed the Spree River, and the enemy has taken up a position within cannon-shot of our advance.

CHAS. STEWART, Lieut. Gen.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *June* 1, *to* SATURDAY, *June* 5, 1813.

Downing-Street, June 2, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America.

Niagara, February 27, 1813.—MY LORD, In the dispatch which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the 16th instant, I reported the close of the session of the Provincial Parliament, and my intention of proceeding on the following day, to visit the military posts in Upper Canada.

I accordingly left Quebec on the 17th, and, passing through Montreal, arrived at Prescott, the first frontier post in Upper Canada, on the 21st: there I found myself within less than a mile of the enemy, posted at Ogdensburgh, who had availed themselves of the frozen state of the St. Lawrence, in that neighbourhood, to carry on repeated nocturnal enterprises against posts of communication, which were occupied by the militia, and to commit frequent depredations upon the persons and property of His Majesty's subjects, carefully selecting objects beyond the the immediate support and protection of a regular military force.

Being at that time busily employed in the transport of ordnance and ordnance stores for the marine establishment on the lakes, and in supplying arms, accoutrements, clothing, and ammunition for the militia of the Upper Province, I deemed it absolutely necessary, in order to ensure the safe arrival of these essential articles at the places of their destination, to dislodge the enemy at Ogdensburg, to secure from interruption my line of communication with Upper Canada. I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the report which Major M'Donnell, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, has made to me of the spirited manner in which he carried into execution my orders on this occasion.

I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to the distinguished merit of Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry fencibles, who most gallantly led a part of that new levy into action: this excellent young man and very meritorious officer has lost his left arm, and has the right severely wounded; under these circumstances I most humbly recommend him to the favour and protection of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

It is but common justice to the merits of Lieutenant Impey, of the Dundas militia, who lost a leg in this affair, which has afforded a further proof of the superiority of His Majesty's arms, over those of the enemy, to entreat your Lordship, that the same benevolence may be extended to him as he would have experienced had he belonged to the regular forces; he being a very respectable and worthy man, entirely dependent on his bodily exertions in the cultivation of a farm for the support of himself and a young family.

Two stand of colours, which were taken on this service by the detachment of the King's regiment, will be forwarded to your Lordship, by the first opportunity, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.—I have &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

The Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Prescott, February 22, 1813.—Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in consequence of the commands of his Excellency to retaliate, under favourable circumstances, upon the enemy, for his late wanton aggressions on this frontier, I, this morning about seven o'clock, crossed the river St. Lawrence, upon the ice, and attacked and carried, after a little more than an hour's action, his position in and near the opposite town of Ogdenburg, taking eleven pieces of cannon, and all his ordnance, marine, commissariat, and Quarter-Master-General's stores, four officers, and seventy prisoners, and burning two armed schooners, and two large gun-boats, and both his barracks.

My force consisted of about four hundred and eighty regulars and militia, and was divided into two columns: the right, commanded by Captain Jenkins, of the Glengarry light infantry fencibles, was composed of his own flank company, and about seventy militia; and from the state of the ice, and the enemy's position in the Old French Fort, was directed to check his left, and interrupt his retreat, whilst I moved on with the left column, consisting of one hundred and twenty of the King's regiment, forty of the royal Newfoundland corps, and about two hundred militia, towards his position in the town, where he had posted his heavy field artillery. The depth of the snow in some degree retarded the advance of both columns, and exposed them, particularly the right, to a heavy cross fire from the batteries of the enemy, for a longer period than I had expected, but pushing on rapidly after the batteries began to open upon us, the left column soon gained the right bank of the river, under the direct fire of his artillery and line of musketry, posted on an eminence near the shore; moving on rapidly, my advance, consisting of the detachment of the royal Newfoundland and some select militia, I turned his right with the detachment of the King's regiment, and after a few discharges from his artillery, took them with the bayonet, and drove his infantry through the town; some escaping across the Black River into the fort, but the majority fled to the woods, or sought refuge in the houses, from whence they kept such a galling fire, that it was necessary to dislodge them with our field pieces, which now came up from the bank of the river, where they had stuck on landing, in the deep snow.

Having gained the high ground, on the brink of the Black River, opposite the fort, I prepared to carry it by storm; *but*, the men being quite exhausted, I procured time for them to recover breath, by sending in a summons, requiring an unconditional surrender. During these transactions, Captain Jenkins had gallantly led on his column, and had been exposed to a heavy fire of seven guns, which he bravely attempted to take with the bayonet, though covered with two hundred of the enemy's best troops: advancing as rapidly as the deep snow, and the exhausted state (in consequence) of his men would admit, he ordered a charge, and had not proceeded many paces, when his left arm was broken to pieces by a grape-shot; but still undauntedly running on with his men, he almost immediately afterwards was deprived of the use of his right arm by a discharge of case-shot; still heroically disregarding all personal consideration, he nobly ran on, cheering his men, to the assault, till exhausted by pain and loss of blood, he became unable to move: his company gallantly continued the charge under Lieutenant M'Auley, but the re-

serve of militia not being able to keep up with them, they were compelled, by the great superiority of the enemy, to give way, leaving a few on a commanding position, and a few of the most advanced, in the enemy's possession, nearly about the time that I gained the height above-mentioned. The enemy hesitating to surrender, I instantly carried his eastern battery, and by it silenced another which now opened again, and ordering on the advance, the detachment of the King's, and the Highland company of militia, under Captain Eustace, of the King's regiment, he gallantly rushed into the fort; but the enemy retreating by the opposite entrance, escaped into the woods, which I should effectually have prevented, if my Indian warriors had returned sooner from a detached service on which they had that morning been employed.

I cannot close this statement without expressing my admiration of the gallantry and self-devotion of Captain Jenkins, who has lost one arm, and is in danger of losing the other. I must also report the intrepidity of Captain Lelievre, of the Newfoundland regiment, who had the immediate charge of the militia under Colonel Fraser; of Captain Eustace, and the other officers of the King's regiment, and particularly of Lieutenant Ridge, of that corps, who very gallantly led on the advance, and of Lieutenant M'Auley and Ensign M'Donnell, of the Glengarry regiment, as also Lieutenant Gangneben, of the royal engineers, and of Ensign M'Kay, of the Glengarry light infantry, and of Ensign Kerr, of the militia, each of whom had charge of a field piece, and of Lieutenant Impey, of the militia, who has lost a leg. I was also well supported by Colonel Fraser and the other officers and men of the militia, who emulated the conspicuous bravery of all the troops of the line. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The enemy had five hundred men under arms, and must have sustained a considerable loss.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. MACDONNELL, Major Glengarry Light Infantry,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding in the Eastern district of Upper Canada.

(True copy.)
(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 22d February 1813.

Royal Artillery—2 rank and file killed.
8th (or King's) Regiment—1 serjeant killed; 1 subaltern, 12 rank and file, wounded.
Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.
Glengarry Light Infantry—2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.
Militia—2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded.
Total loss—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 field officer, 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 40 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

8th (or King's) Regiment—Ensign Powell.
Glengarry Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, Captain Jenkins, and Ensign M'Kay.
Militia—Captain M'Donnell, and Lieutenants Impey, M'Lean, and M'Dermid.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adjt.-Gen., North America.

Whitehall, May 14, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to grant unto Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that, in compliance with the desire of His Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, he may accept, and that he and his descendants may bear, the honourable armorial augmentation, viz. *in chief of his and their arms* THE ROYAL SICILIAN EAGLE, *with the royal cypher, ensigned with the Crown of His Sicilian Majesty on the breast;* and, as a crest, *the same Eagle, charged as aforesaid;* the said distinction having been granted by His Sicilian Majesty to the said Sir John Stuart, as a signal mark of his royal favour and esteem, and in order to perpetuate in his family, and to posterity, the remembrance of the great, important, and highly distinguished services rendered by him to the Crown of Sicily, on divers occasions, whilst commanding the British army, serving in defence of his dominions, and particularly in the year 1810,

(an era to be ever memorable in the annals of Sicily) when a most formidable attempt upon that kingdom, by a powerful enemy, was repelled by the valour and firmness of the British forces, in co-operation with the faithful and zealous exertions of His Sicilian Majesty's own brave and loyal subjects; the said armorial distinctions being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office.

And also to order, that this royal concession, and especial mark of His Majesty's favour, may, together with the relative documents, be registered in His College of Arms.

Royal Denbigh Militia—William Boates, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated May 1, 1813.

Eastern Regiment of Denbigh Local Militia—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Peers, from the late Western Regiment of Local Militia, to be Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated January 7, 1813.—Francis James Hughes, Esq. to be Captain. Dated January 21, 1813.—Hugh Hughes, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master Thomas Jones, to be ditto, by Brevet. Dated May 24, 1813.—Robert Parry, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated January 7, 1813.—Frederick Griffiths, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Hughes, Gent. to be ditto. Dated January 21, 1813.—Samuel Evans, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 10, 1813.—Joseph Nicholls, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master Thomas Jones, from the late Western Regiment, to be Quarter-Master. Dated January 7, 1813.

Western (late Centre) Regiment—Captain John Roberts, from the late Western Regiment, to be Captain. Dated January 7, 1813.—Samuel Holden, from ditto, to be Supernumerary Adjutant.—Surgeon Thomas Hughes, from ditto, to be Supernumerary Surgeon. Dated January 7, 1813.

SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE of SATURDAY, the 5th of June, 1813.

Downing-Street, June 5, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Sicily, and Commander of His Majesty's Military Forces in the Mediterranean.

Palermo, April 10, 1813.—MY LORD, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, commanding at the island of Lissa, stating to me the reduction of the neighbouring villages of Agosta and Curzola, by a detachment of the garrison under his command.—I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Lieutenant-General.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Lissa, February 23, 1813.—MY LORD, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in consequence of information having been received here, that several merchant vessels bound to this island, had been captured by a French privateer, and carried into the island of Lagosta, Admiral Fremantle and myself judged it expedient to lose no time in putting an end to a system, which was likely to become very detrimental to the prosperity of this island, and to commercial interests in general. For this purpose I embarked on board His Majesty's frigate Apollo, commanded by Captain Taylor, on the 19th ultimo, with detachments from this garrison, amounting to about three hundred men, including artillery, with two six-pounders, two howitzers, and two mountain guns. The troops, together with a detachment of seamen and marines, landed on the island of Lagosta on the 21st, and marched towards the principal work, constructed by the enemy for the defence of the island, from whence the garrison opened a well-directed fire of shot and shells. As the work in question is situated on the summit of a high conical hill, commanding the town, I found it necessary to take up a favourable position; from whence I was enabled to forward the preparations necessary for the reduction of the fort. During this interval, Captains May, 35th, and Ronen, Calabries Free Corps, together with Mr. G. Bowen, First Lieutenant of His Majesty's ship Apollo, with a party of forty

men, succeeded in spiking the guns of one of the enemy's lower batteries, and in destroying a magazine of provisions, both of which were within musket shot of the fort. On this occasion a French serjeant of artillery and two soldiers were taken prisoners. Mr. Ullark, purser of His Majesty's ship Apollo, volunteered his services on both these occasions. Having received certain intelligence that a detachment of three hundred men, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, had marched from Ragusa to reinforce the garrison of Lagosta, and being aware of the great difficulty which would have attended the attempt to get battering artillery on the only hill which commanded the fort, Captain Taylor and myself were induced to offer favourable conditions to the French commandant, who, after some hesitation, agreed to surrender (together with the garrison, consisting of one hundred and thirty-nine men) on the terms, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose your Lordship. I have also the honour to enclose your Lordship a return of the enemy's ordnance, ammunition, and stores, which fell into our hands. It is particularly gratifying to me to be able to inform your Lordship, that, during the whole of our operation, the inhabitants gave us the most unequivocal proofs of their attachment, and rendered us the most efficacious assistance.

Finding that the French privateer, together with the prizes, had taken refuge in the island of Curzola, Captain Taylor and myself immediately proceeded thither. We landed (without delay) the troops under my command, with one hundred and twenty seamen and marines, together with a howitzer and field-piece. Major Slessor, 35th, advanced at day break with the flankers, and got possession of a fortified building on the height, which commands the town within musket-shot. In this operation he was supported by a second party, under the command of my Military Secretary, Captain Ball, 81st regiment. The enemy opened a sharp fire of musketry from their lines, as also from the windows and doors of the houses, and endeavoured to bring an eighteen-pounder in one of the towers of the town-wall to bear on our position, which we prevented by a well-directed fire from the howitzer, six-pounder, and musketry.

Captain Taylor, in order to accelerate the surrender of the town, undertook to silence the sea batteries, which he accomplished in the most brilliant and effectual manner, after a continued firing of three hours, during which the Apollo was always within range of grape-shot from the batteries. This point being effected, Captain Taylor and myself judged it expedient to send Major Slessor with a flag of truce into the town, proposing that the women and children should be allowed to quit it before we erected our mortar batteries; the enemy availed himself of this opportunity to offer to capitulate on terms which, with certain modifications, we agreed to, in consequence of which the garrison, consisting of a Lieutenant-Colonel and about one hundred men, marched out of the town, which we immediately occupied.

We found, on taking possession of the town, that the French had packed up the church plate and bells of Lagosta and Curzola, for the purpose of sending them to the Continent, and Captain Taylor and myself experienced the most heartfelt satisfaction in restoring them to the oppressed inhabitants.

I have the honour to transmit your Lordship returns of the ordnance, stores, and ammunition which we got possession of at Curzola. I have also the honour to enclose your Lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation, which were signed at the moment that the expected French corps intended to reinforce the menaced islands appeared on the Peninsula of Sabioncello, only a mile distant from the town of Curzola.

To express my approbation of the conduct of Captain Taylor throughout the whole of the expedition, I fulfil a duty which is peculiarly grateful to my feelings. He unremittingly aided me with his advice, and promoted very considerably the success of the expedition by his personal exertions on shore with the troops. I have the fullest reason to be satisfied with the support which I experienced from Major Slessor, of the 35th, and the whole of the officers. Lieutenant Rains, who had the direction of the artillery, performed the service allotted to him, with the greatest zeal. The services of Lieutenant M'Donald, of the 35th, who had the direction of the gun-boats, which accompanied the expedition, were found of great utility.

I feel great satisfaction in communicating to your Lordship, that during the whole of this service, which was rather severe, owing to the unusual coldness of the weather, the conduct of the troops was highly praiseworthy, and they were ably supported by the seamen and marines, who acted with us on shore.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, &c. &c. &c.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From Saturday, *June* 5, *to* Tuesday, *June* 8, 1813.

War-Office, June 7, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint the following Officers to take rank by Brevet as under-mentioned; their Commissions to be dated 4th June, 1813.

Lieutenant-Generals—John Barclay; Alexander Mercer—To be *Generals* in the army.

Major-Generals—John Evelegh; Robert Lawson; Edward Stephens—To be *Lieutenant-Generals* in the army.

Colonels—William Kersteman, of the Royal Invalid Engineers; George Lewis, of the Royal Invalid Artillery; Joseph Walker, of the late Royal Irish Artillery; Charles Neville, of the late Royal Invalid Artillery; Hugh Swayne, of the late Royal Irish Artillery—To be *Major-Generals* in the army.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Philip Riou, of the Royal Artillery; John F. S. Smith, of ditto; William Mudge, of ditto; Henry Shrapnell, of ditto; Frederick Arenschild, of the King's German Legion; George Wulff, of the Royal Artillery; Robert D'Arcy, of the Royal Engineers; George Bridges, of ditto; Samuel T. Dickens, of ditto; George William Dixon, of the Royal Artillery; Wiltshire Wilson, of ditto; Richard Hamilton, of ditto; John Miller, of the Royal Marines; Brooke Young, of the Royal Artillery; Hoylett Framingham, of ditto—To be *Colonels* in the army.

Majors—George Edward Roby, of the Royal Marines; Richard Lee, of ditto; H. Lee, of do.; Robert M'Cleverty, of do.—To be *Lieutenant-Colonels* in the army.

Captains—Elias Durnford, of the Royal Engineers; George Whitmore, of ditto; Samuel Reynell, of the Royal Artillery; William Payne, of ditto; George Forster, of ditto; John Caddy, of ditto; Alexander Campbell, of ditto; H. M. Farrington, of ditto; George Skyring, of ditto; C. H. Fitzmayer, of ditto; Joseph Brome, of ditto; C. Younghusband, of ditto; George Crawford, of ditto; Henry Anderson Morshead, of the Royal Engineers; George Lewis, of the Royal Marines; Robert P. Boys, of the Royal Marines; John Handfield, of the Royal Engineers; T. P. B. Hardy, of the Royal Artillery; George Prescott Wingrove, of the Royal Marines; Thomas Shepherd, of ditto; Elias Lawrence, of ditto; William Johnstone, of ditto; Francis Smith, of the Royal Artillery; Charles Egan, of ditto; John Bartleman, of the Royal Marines; Henry Hickman, of the Royal Artillery; Joseph Mignan May, of the Royal Marines; Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers; James C. Smith, of ditto; George Landmann, of ditto; Thomas J. Forbes, of the Royal Artillery; James W. Smith, of ditto; John M. Close, of ditto; Cornelius Mann, of the Royal Engineers—To be *Majors* in the army.

War-Office, June 8, 1813.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Captain John Berger, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Herbert, who exchanges. Commission dated May 20, 1813.—Francis Dalton, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon. Dated May 20, 1813.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Major Serjentson Prescott to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain William Irwin to to be Major, vice Prescott. Dated as above.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Serjeant-Major John Lennox to be Quarter-Master, vice Weir, cashiered. Dated June 3, 1813.

6th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Muter, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—John Williams, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Shirley, promoted in the 23d Foot. Dated June 3, 1813.

10th do.—Surgeon John Williams, from the 9th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Morrison, promoted on the Staff. Dated as above.

11th do.—Serjeant-Major Timothy Grindred, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet) vice Gould, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated as above.

13th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Doherty to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Brevet Major Shapland Boyce to be Major, vice Doherty. Dated as above.

15th do.—Ensign George A. F. Dawkins, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated June 3, 1813.

17th do.—Oliver De Lancey, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels, without purchase.

22d do.—Lieutenant-Colonel Theophilus Pritzler, from the 21st Light Dragoons. Dated June 4, 1813.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Travers. Dated as above.

To be Major.

Brevet Major Henry Broome, vice Travers. Dated June 4, 1813.

To be Captain of a troop.

Lieutenant Charles Dudley, vice Broome. Dated June 4, 1813.

23d do.—Captain Andrew Hamilton, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Lord John T. H. Somerset, who exchanges. Dated June 3, 1813.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain William Henry Raikes to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires. Dated as above.—Ensign Walter George Baynes to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Raikes. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Foot—Captain Lord John T. H. Somerset, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hamilton, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign William Mackenzie, vice Drury, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign Tho. Rutledge, vice Bevan, deceased. Dated June 4, 1813.—Ensign Thomas Stewart, without purchase, vice Kellett, appointed to the 2d Ceylon Regiment. Dated June 5, 1813.

To be Paymaster.

Benjamin Bovill, Esq. vice Eddington, who resigns. Dated June 3, 1813.

2d Regiment of Foot—Captain G. A. Henderson to be Major, without purchase, vice Graham, promoted on the Staff in Nova Scotia. Dated June 4, 1813.

6th do.—Stephen Simpson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bunney, who retires. Dated June 3, 1813.

7th do.—Lieutenant Anthony Baldwin to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice El[illegible]od, who retires. Dated as above.—Ensign Richard Cresser, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baldwin. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon Martin Mahony to be Surgeon, vice Williamson, promoted on the Staff. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate Henry Fisher to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mahony. Dated as above.

9th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. M'Gregor, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Molle, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Surgeon Thomas Bulkeley, from the 48th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Williams, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

11th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Newman, to be Lieutenant-Col. without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Brevet Major William S. Elrington to be Major, vice Newman. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Edward Vardy, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Elrington. Dated as above.

12th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Cooke, from the Staff in North America, to be Lieut. without purchase. Dated as above.—Ensign Griffith Ridsdale, from the Wexford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated June 3, 1813.

13th do.—Assistant-Surgeon David Wetherspoon, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Creery, who exchanges. Dated as above.

14th do.—Assistant-Surgeon George Adams, from the 21st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Safe, promoted on the Staff. Dated as above.

15th do.—Major Alexander Milne to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain Mark A. Bozon to be Major, vice Milne. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon R. Graham, from the 4th West India Regt. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Scott, deceased. Dated June 3, 1813.

18th do.—Bowker Walsham, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Flood, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial. Dated May [illegible], 1813.

To be Lieutenants without purchase.

22d Regt. of Foot—Ensign Wm. Raban, vice Evans, appointed to the 3d Dragoons. Dated June 2, 1813.—Ensign Bird, vice Fraser, promoted. Dated June 3, 1813. —Ensign John Caulfield, from the Tyrone Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

24th do.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thos. Chamberlin to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain Henry White to be Major, vice Chamberlin. Dated as above.

24th do.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Farquharson to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain James Peat to be Major, vice Farquharson. Dated as above.—Lieutenant John Kelly to be Capt. vice Peat. Dated as above.

27th do.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Js. Reeves, to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain Wheeler Sparrow to be Major, vice Reeves. Dated as above.—Ensign Wm. Hare to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Moore, placed upon half-pay. Dated June 3, 1813.—Gentleman Cadet John Ditmas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Hare. Dated as above.

28th do.—Thomas Ilderton Ferriar, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires. Dated as above.

30th do.—Major Christopher Maxwell to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Brevet Major C. A. Vigoreux, from the 38th Foot, to be Major, vice Maxwell. Dated as above.

36th do.—Lieut. Lewis Bowen, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Griffiths, who exchanges. Dated June 3, 1813.

39th do.—Lieut. Joseph A. Jones to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Waddell, who retires. Dated as above.

40th do.—Hospital-Mate Edward M'Iver to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bremner, deceased. Dated as above.

46th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Molle, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice M'Gregor, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Hospital-Mate George Bush to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Whitney, appointed to the 85th Foot.—Dated as above.

47th do.—Major R. G. Elrington to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain Charles Haynes to be Major, vice Elrington. Dated as above.

48th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooke to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain Stephen Goodman to be Major, vice Brooke. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Stephenson, from the 83d Foot to be Surgeon, vice Bulkeley, appointed to the 9th Foot. Dated June 3, 1813.

49th do.—Major Charles Plenderleath to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Brevet Major Alexander Clerk to be Major, vice Plenderleath. Dated as above.

51st do.—Ensign C. W. Tyndale to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mahony, who resigns. Dated June 3, 1813.—Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Berkeley St. John, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Tyndale. Dated as above.

52d do.—Peter E. Craig, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hunter, promoted. Dated as above.

57th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Spring to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain Walter M'Gibbon to be Major, vice Spring. Dated as above.

59th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M'Gregor to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, Dated as above.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Shawe, from the 74th Foot, to be Major, vice M'Gregor. Dated as above.

64th do.—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas O'Halloran, from the 3d West India Regt. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gowan, promoted in the York Light Infantry Volunteers. Dated June 3, 1813.—Israel Moss, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Davis, deceased. Dated as above.

66th do.—Major John Wardell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1313.—Captain E. Carlyon to be Major, vice Wardell. Dated as above.

67th do.—Major William Kinloch to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain Nathaniel Benjafield to be Major, vice Kinloch. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant James Thompson, from the Cornwall Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated June 3, 1813.

69th do.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morrice, from the 3d Ceylon Regiment, to to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Major Price Robbins to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Brevet Major Archibald Maclachlan to be Major, vice Robbins. Dated as above. —Lieutenant G. S. Cotter to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Mitchell, placed upon half-pay. Dated June 3, 1813.

70th do.—Captain Hon. Gerard de Courcy to be Major, without purchase, vice Myers, appointed to the 100th Foot. Dated June 4, 1813.

71st do.—Brevet Colonel Sir N. L. Peacocke, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Col. without purchase. Dated as above.—Brevet Major M. Mackenzie to be Major, vice Peacocke. Dated as above.—Ensign Anthony Pack to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mollison, placed upon half-pay. Dated June 3, 1813.

72d do.—Hospital Mate Thomas Clarke to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cowan, deceased. Dated as above.

73d do.—Major Andrew Geils to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain Hugh Cameron to be Major, vice Geils. Dated as above.

78th do.—Lieutenant H. N. Douglas to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice C. F. Maclean, superseded, having absented himself without leave. Dated June 3, 1813.—Assistant-Surgeon William Munro to be Surgeon, vice Swallow, promoted on the Staff. Dated as above.

80th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Sturt to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain Joseph Cookson to be Major, vice Sturt. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Andrew Kelly to be Captain, vice Cookson. Dated as above.—Lieutenant David Duval, from Watteville's Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Wrixon, who exchanges. Dated June 3, 1813.

82d do.—Major Henry King to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Captain William Fitzgerald to be Major, vice King. Dated as above.

83d do.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Hamilton, from the 10th Foot to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Collins, deceased. Dated June 3, 1813.—Hospital-Mate Andrew Tonnere to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Stephenson, promoted in the 48th Foot. Dated as above.

86th do.—Lieutenant John Skelton, from the North Down Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

92d do.—John James, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Forbes, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

93d do.—Ensign Charles Head to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated June 3, 1813.—Archibald Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 22, 1813.—Serjeant-Major Howall Bull, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign). Dated May 20, 1813.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant . . . . . . Mackay to be Quarter-Master. Dated June 3, 1813.

96th do.—Major B. K. Lavicourt to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase. Dated June 4, 1813.—Brevet Major H. B. B. Adams to be Major, vice Lavicourt. Dated as above.—Major John Ready, from the 1st Garrison Battalion, to be do. Dated as above.

100th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Myers, from the 70th Foot, to be Major, vice Taylor, promoted on the Staff in America. Dated as above.

104th do.—Major William Drummond to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain Thomas Hunter to be Major, vice Drummond. Dated as above.

1st West India Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon Henry M'Queery, from the 13th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wetherspoon who exchanges. Dated June 3, 1813.

3d do.—Hospital-Mate John William Payne to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Hallaran, appointed to the 64th Foot. Dated as above.

7th do.—Major the Hon. J. Stewart, from the 90th Foot to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Nasmyth, who retires. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

Royal York Rangers—Benjamin Williamson Campion, Gent. vice Bingay, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated June 2, 1813.—Charles West, vice Jenkins, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated June 3, 1813.

4th Garrison Battalion—Lieut. Thomas Griffiths, from the 36th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bowen, who exchanges. Dated as above.

8th Royal Veteran Battalion—Ensign Tho. Hunt to be Lieut. vice Gaynor, placed on the Retired List. Dated as above.—Serjeant-Major Dugald M'Illireach to be Ensign, vice Hunt. Dated as above.

9th do.—Captain William Mackay, from the 92d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Devon, deceased. Dated May 27, 1813.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Elley, of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated March 7, 1813.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas M'Mahon, of the 17th Foot, to be Adjutant-General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice Major-General Sir William Keir. Dated June 4, 1813.—Major George Taylor, from the 100th Foot, to be Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated as above.—Major H. C. E. Vernon Graham, from the 2d Foot, to be Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Cooke, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated as above.—Henry Bertles, late Captain in the 82d Foot, to be Adjutant of a Recruiting District, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Dowd, appointed to the Staff Corps of Cavalry. Dated June 3, 1813.

To be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.

William Smith Lukin, Gent. Dated May 24, 1813.—Charles Gunning, Gent. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Physician to the Forces.

Surgeon Charles Morrison, M. D. from the 10th Light Dragoons, vice Sir J. Fellowes, promoted. Dated June 3, 1813.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.

Surgeon J. Williamson, from the 7th Foot, vice M'Intosh, deceased. Dated as above.—Surgeon Robert Swallow, from the 78th Foot. Dated as above.

To be Deputy-Purveyor to the Forces.

Purveyor's Clerk George Pratt, vice Cooper, superseded, being absent without leave. Dated as above.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces.

John Millar, Gent. Dated May 21, 1813.—Francis Reid, Gent. Dated as above. —Richard Crofton, Gent. Dated as above.—Warrant Hospital-Mate Thomas Teevan. Dated June 3, 1813.—Warrant Hospital-Mate Patrick Pope. Dated as above.—Warrant Hospital-Mate William Carolan. Dated as above.—Warrant Hospital-Mate Christopher R. Angel. Dated as above.—Warrant Hospital-Mate William Morton. Dated as above.—Warrant Hospital-Mate Charles Grier. Dated as above.

To be Surgeons to the Forces under the Command of Lieut.-General Sir W. C. Beresford only.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Le Sassier, from the 42d Foot, vice Keating, promoted. Dated as above.—Assistant-Surgeon Patrick M'Glashan, from the Royal Artillery, vice Robertson, promoted. Dated as above.

BARRACKS.

Thomas Berdmore, Gent. to be a Barrack-Master to the Forces in Great Britain. Dated May 19, 1813.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet Charles Siegroth to be Lieutenant, vice Droege, killed in action. Dated May 31, 1813.

1st Battalion of the Line—Francis Leslie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Michaelis, promoted.—Dated as above.

Watteville's Regiment—Lieutenant Robert Wrixen, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Duval, who exchanges.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Andrew Mackay, Gent. to be Hospital-Mate for General Service, as stated in the Gazette of the 4th of May 1813, has not taken place.

The appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Lowry Cole to be Colonel of the 2d Foot; of Major-Gen. Porter to be Colonel of the 103d Foot; and of Major-Gen. Murray to be Colonel of the 2d Garrison Battalion, as stated in the Gazette of the 1st instant, have not taken place.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 1st instant.

67th Foot—For Ensign William Moore, from the Dublin County Milita, to be Ensign, without Purchase, Read Ensign *William Jones*, from &c.

Derbyshire Regiment of Old Militia—Wm. Trevanion, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 24, 1813.—John Chalcraft, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated May 22, 1813.—William Kershaw, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

Derbyshire Local Militia.

Belper Regiment—Hugh Campbell, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.—Lieut.

Robert Ward to be do. Dated as above.—William Henry Fletcher, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 4, 1813.

Chatsworth Regiment—Ensign John Gaskell to be Lieut. Dated May 6, 1813.—Robert Howe, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—Thomas Wilcockson, Gent. to be do. Dated May 10, 1813.

Derby Regiment—Ensign Samuel Poyser to be Lieut. Dated May 4, 1813.—Wm. Duesbury, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 22, 1813.

Scarsdale Regiment—Lieutenant George Harker to be Captain. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Christopher Hinde to be do. Dated as above.—Lieut. J. Graham to be do. Dated as above.

Wirksworth Regiment—Captain Charles Arkwright to be Major. Dated May 12, 1813.—William Cleevry, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated May 4, 1813.—William Charlton, Gent. to be do. Dated May 22, 1813.

Derbyshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry—John Arkwright, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated May 24, 1813.—John Radford, Gent to be Cornet. Dated as above.

Norfolk Local Militia.

1st Western Regiment—George Barker, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 18, 1813.—Henry Bayes, Gent. to be do. Dated May 29, 1813.

2d Western Regt.—Edmund Saffery, jun. Esq. to be Major, vice Tyssen, resigned. Dated May 18, 1813.—Captain Edward Tompson, to be do. Dated May 19, 1813.—Lieut. Edmund Rolfe Finch to be Captain. Dated May 22, 1813.—George Francis, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated as above.—Ensign Wm. Spong to be do. Dated May 23, 1813.—Stephen Parlett, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 22, 1813.—Thomas Potter, Gent. to be do. Dated May 23, 1813.

Peebles and Selkirkshire Local Militia—Alexander Pringle, Jun. Esq. to be Major.—Robert Henderson, Esq. to be Captain, vice Scott, resigned.—James Dun, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Laing, resigned.—Wm. Laidlaw, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Henderson, promoted.—John Park, Gen . to be Ensign.

South West Regiment of Local Militia—James Needham, Gent. to be Lieut. by Brevet.—John Gale, Gent. to be Lieut.—Wm. Young, Gent. to be do.

South East Regiment—Henry Brown, Gent. to be Ensign.

The King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign Philip Lugar to be Lieutenant. Dated May 1, 1813.

North Regiment of Local Militia—John Simpson, Gent. to be Lieut. Dated May 27, 1813.—Richard Pratt, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia—Ensign James Millar to be Lieut. vice Eaton, resigned. Dated May 15, 1813.—Ensign Robert Park to be do. vice Findlay, resigned. Dated May 17, 1813.—Robert M'Kay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Miller, promoted. Dated May 15, 1813.—Wm. Logan, Gent. to be do. vice Park, promoted. Dated May 17, 1813.—Robert Alexander, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Blackwood, resigned.—Dated May 18, 1813.

2d Regiment—Ensign James Crichton to be Lieut. vice Stevenson, resigned. Dated May 18, 1813.—Theophilus Paton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Crichton, promoted Dated as above.

SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE of

TUESDAY, *the 8th of June*, 1813.

Foreign-Office, June 9, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were this day received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia, dated

Head-Quarters, Wurzen, May 20, 1813.—My Lord, I have just received the official account of the operations of the Allied Armies since the 2d instant, from General Kniesback, and I enclose a translation of it for your Lordship's information. I have the honor to be, &c. CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Bulletin.—(Translation.)

Head-Quarters, Wurzen, near Bautzen, May 19, 1813.—Since the battle of the 2d of May, the Allied Army has had no engagement of consequence with the enemy. Some small affairs have taken place, which have constantly proved the good conduct of the troops.

The following is a short account of the operations since the 2d of May. In order to weaken the enemy's line of operation by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon our own, the General commanding the Allied Army proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia. The enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. However, a brisk cannonade of a Prussian corps took place between Colditz and Waldheim, but they retired in the greatest order. In this affair Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier Von Steinmetz distinguished himself with his brigade; and the Prussian General St. Priest, with great judgment and decision, attacked the enemy in flank, by which the affair was decided; the enemy lost 400 men killed and wounded. Our loss in this action was two officers, and 150 men. We have to regret the loss of Major Kall, a most distinguished officer.

On the 6th and 7th the enemy crossed the Elbe at Dresden and Meissen. Several small detachments of partizans returned to the left bank of the river to annoy the enemy's rear. One of these detachments, under Lieut. Zilmer, of the Brandenburg hussars, took an officer charged with dispatches of consequence, and 20 horses, near Zwekaw, and safely rejoined the army on the 10th.

About this time it was ascertained that the King of Saxony had declared for the enemy, and had given up Torgau to the French troops. This intelligence determined the Allies to evacuate the middle Elbe, and to concentrate the army at Bautzen.

The army has been in this position seven days, very quiet, and daily increasing in numbers, and a battle is shortly expected to take place.

Our detached corps continue successfully to annoy the enemy. On the 14th General Jelowaiski surprised a post at Konigsbruck, and took the whole detachment prisoners, consisting of eight officers, and 173 men. On the 12th and 15th the corps of General Miloradovitch had affairs, in which the enemy lost 1000 men killed, and 1500 wounded, and six officers and 300 men were made prisoners. On the 18th General Jelowaiski made prisoners a troop of lancers of the Dutch guard, and in the afternoon, General Miloradovitch made a reconnoissance, in which the enemy lost 100 killed, and 130 prisoners; deserters come in daily from the enemy, and he suffers considerably by our skirmishes.

Head-Quarters, Wurzen, May 20, 1813.—MY LORD, The enemy detached on the evening of the 17th and 18th in the direction of Lückau and Lübben, on our right; the force was stated to be Regnier's corps.

Intelligence being received that General Lauriston, with 9000 men, would march to reinforce the troops above-mentioned on the 19th, General Barclay de Tolly and General D'Yorck, with a strong corps, were sent to intercept and fall upon General Lauriston.

General Barclay de T[olly] fell in with the enemy in the neighbourhood of Konigswerde, and a sharp contest ensued, which was put an end to only by night-fall, and in which the Allies were completely successful. They drove back the enemy at all points, took upwards of 1500 prisoners, a General of Division, and 11 pieces of cannon. The enemy's loss [i]n killed and wounded was considerable. The cavalry were in pursuit when the acc[o]unts came away. The loss on our side has not yet been ascertained, nor am I in possession of the details of this affair.

General D'Yorck was engaged more on the right, and encountered a strong force; the support of Lauriston's corps, supposed to be Marshal Ney's. He was engaged till 11 o'clock at night, against very superior numbers, with success. Both the allied corps returned into the position this morning.

Six o'clock, p. m.—I [a]m enabled, being just returned from General Miloradovitch's advanced-guard, to report to your Lordship, that a very severe attack has been made to-day by th[e] enemy, to possess themselves of the town of Bautzen. They attempted a false [a]ttack on our left, but the real one was on General Miloradovitch's right. Gen[er]al Kleist's corps was moved up to his support, and the attack was sustained by Ge[ne]rals Miloradovitch and Kleist, with the utmost gallantry. I witnessed two ver[y] gallant charges of Russian light cavalry, as well as extreme good conduct throughout the troops engaged. General Miloradovitch will be drawn to-night into the position.

It would seem from what has occurred this day, that the enemy intend a great effort here. (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh.

Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24, 1813.—My Lord, I hastily detailed

to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, the military movements on the 20th, and the attack on Bautzen by the enemy.

The intention of the enemy, in his attack on the right and left of Bautzen on the 20th, was to force the Spree River, and to pass to some heights on our right, thus threatening General Miloradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, from which his artillery could sweep our main position, and, under cover of whose fire, he might, with greater facility, make his disposition for the general attack on the following morning.

The action was bravely contested; a Russian battalion and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced and contested alone the heights, in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Kleist's corps.

In the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against General Lauriston.

General D'Yorck's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it till the following morning.

General Miloradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the enemy that were vigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy, that had attempted to pass into the mountains, were kept in check. Finding, however, late in the evening, that Gen. Kleist had fallen back into the main position, Gen. Miloradovitch withdrew entirely from the Spree river, and the town of Bautzen, and in the night occupied the ground marked out for him in the general line.

The severe affairs of this day, reflect the highest honour on Generals Miloradovitch and Kleist, and the brave troops under their command. I have the honour be, &c. (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Goldberg, May 24, 1813.—My Lord, The Allied Army under the orders of Count Wittgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, on the morning of the 21st instant.

It appears he had assembled all his forces for this effort, and had not detached largely, as had been supposed, to other quarters.

The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed, near the village of Jackowitz, (and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground) formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry on a ridge that projected into the low ground near the Spree river. It then extended to the right, through villages which were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch, and Görlitz; from thence in front of the village of Bourthewitz to three or four very commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form strong features; these with the high ground of Kreckwitz were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line.

The ground in the centre was favourable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Flèches were constructed, and entrenchments thrown up at advantageous distances on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position.

On the extreme right the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Bober and the Oder.

General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, and should be considered more as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the allies, than as immediately in position; the extent of the whole line might be between three and four English miles. The different corps occupying it were as follows: General Kleist's and General D'Yorck's corps in echellon and in reserve on the right: General Blucher's, Count Wittgenstein's, and General Miloradovitch's formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on our left,

which favoured his species of warfare; but General Miloradovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Garchikoff and Count Asterman with ten battalions of light troops, and a large corps of Cossacks, with their artillery, under Col. Davidoff, to occupy these hills.

(Concluded in the Supplement.)

DEATHS.

On the 10th of June, on his passage from Lisbon (where he had been for the recovery of his health) in his 39th year, Wm. M. Harvey, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel of the 79th Regt. and Brigadier-General in the Portuguese army.

On the 20th of May, at Barrios, in Spain, Major Edmund Darley, of the 39th Regiment.

On the 21st of July, at Richmond Green, Mrs. Robson, widow of Colonel Robson, late Governor of St. Helena.

On the 2d June, of the wounds he received at the battle of Lutzen, Lieutenant George Brydges Rodney, son of the Hon John Rodney, Chief Secretary to government, in the Island of Ceylon.

On the 26th of July, at his seat Doddington Hall, Cheshire, in his 66th year, the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart.: he is succeeded in his title and estates, by his eldest son Lieut.-Gen. now Sir John Delves Broughton.

On the 22d of July, at Tunbridge Wells, Miss Ann Tinling, daughter of Colonel Tinling, of the 1st Foot Guards.

On the 22d of July, at Colne Bridge, Huddersfield, aged 62 years, Atherstone Rawstone, Esq.; he served as a Volunteer in the American War, and had the command of the 2d Leeds Volunteers for many years.

June 6, at the midnight attack upon the American camp at Stoney-Creek, near Burlington heights, Canada, Lieut. Hooker, of the 8th or King's regiment, while advancing with a company, of which he had the command, to the attack. He was the eldest and only surviving son of Mr. S. Hooker, of Chesnut, (late of Hertford) and had recently been promoted to the rank of Captain (Gazetted the 27th of June last). After nearly ten years' service in different parts of the globe, it is a consolation for his friends to know he was beloved, esteemed, and respected, not only by his brother officers of all ranks, with whom he was acquainted, but universally so, and had the character of a most excellent young man. He honourably fell, nobly fighting for his country, at the age of 32, by a shot through his head, and instantaneously expired.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th of July, at Bath, D. Stuart, Esq. of Kilburn, Middlesex, to Miss M. N. Schalch, daughter of the late Major Schalch, of the artillery.

On the 13th of July, Major Parke, 66th Regt. to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. Johnstone, Esq. Ludlow.

At Younghall, Lieutenant John Sparrow, of the Waterford Militia, to Miss Poole, of Ballyaukey, county of Waterford.

Lieutenant Edward Thompson, of the 31st Regiment, to Miss Mary Hopkins, of Birn.

On the 10th of July, at Edinburgh, Hart Davis, Esq. M. P. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Major-General Dundas, of Fingask.

On the 12th of July, at Perth, Captain Babington Nolan, of the 76th Regiment, to Mrs. Charles Ruddock.

On the 22d of April, in the island of St. Vincent, Captain D'Alton, of the 90th Regt. to Miss Charles, daughter of the late Charles Charles of that island.

On the 14th of July, at Niton, Isle of Wight, Captain Wm. Davis, 1st West India Regiment, to Mary Ann, widow of Lieut. Malcomb Macleod, of the same Regiment.

At Blackburn, Major Poole, of the Scotch Greys, to Margaret, eldest daughter of H. Feilden, Esq. of Wilton House, near that town.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th of July, at Dover, the lady of H. S. Palmer, Esq. Surgeon of the Prince Regent's Own Lancashire Militia, of a son.

At Air-Hill near Fermoy, the lady of Major-General Barry, of a daughter.

At her father's house, Clapham Road, the lady of Colonel Cookson, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER TO VOL. II.

OF THE

(BY PERMISSION) ROYAL

Military Panorama,

OR

OFFICERS' COMPANION.

September 1813.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of the late Gen. the Rt. Hon. RICHARD FITZPATRICK.

Map of Spain.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orchard-Street, Portman-Square, 30th August, 1813.

WE beg to return our best thanks to the Author of "Considerations for Officers whose Duties have called them to Employment upon or near the Scenes of Ancient Renown, &c." inserted page 624, and to solicit a continuation of his valuable favours: they merit every attention.

Captain S.'s Review has been received, and is under consideration.

The additional and highly-honourable title we have acquired to our work, is highly gratifying to our feelings; and will encourage us to a continuation of our exertions on every point that can conduce to the benefit of the Officers of the Army, and to the Military Profession at large.

The interesting papers relating to the Presentation of a Medal to Captain Latham, of the 2d batt. 3d Foot, for his gallantry in defending the Colours of that regiment in action at Albuera, were not received in time for our present publication, but will appear in the First Number of the Third Volume, published on the 1st of October.

In compliance with the wishes of several distinguished Officers, a List of the Subscribers and Supporters of this Work will be published with the Third Volume.—The Friends to the Undertaking are therefore requested to communicate their Names and Addresses to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.

We shall give publicity in the Third Volume of this Work to various highly important State Papers, and other interesting Documents relating to all the Foreign Courts of Europe; their Policy, Resources, and Cabinet Intrigues.—These Papers will be procured and drawn up expressly for the Military Panorama, and we shall therefore f[illegible] it an obligation due to ourselves, to punish with the greatest severity any plagiarisms, &c. therefrom.

Military Essays, Reviews of Military Works, Biographical Notes, Journals of Sieges, and every Mili[illegible]ry Operation, will at all times be particularly attended to; and the authors of such communications may rest assured that the Editor will preserve an inviolable secrecy as to their names, and when requested will confer with them personally on the subject of their communications.

As the Panorama is published in a manner that will always render it not only a useful and necessary, bu[illegible] also an elegant work for the confined library of the Military man, and to deserve a [illegible]rominent place on the shelves of the scholar and the gentleman, it consequent[illegible]y requires very considerable time for printing and binding, and it is therefore re[illegible]uested that those correspondents who are desirous for an early publication of the[illegible] favours, will transmit them at the commencement of each month, directed to the Editor, 33, Orchard-Street, Portman-Square.

General the Rt. Honble.
Richard Fitzpatrick

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by H.R. Cook, from the Drawing by W. Lane.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER TO VOL. II.

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September 1813.

MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

The late Gen. the Rt. Hon. RICHARD FITZPATRICK, Colonel of the 47th Regt. of Foot, and M.P. for Tavistock.

"—————— I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of my *living actions*,
"To keep mine honour from corruption,
"Than such an honest chronicler."

THIS officer, younger brother to the present Earl of Upper Ossory, and uncle to the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Holland, was born in January 1749: he was educated at Westminster School, and the academy at Caen in Normandy.—The first commission to which he was appointed was an Ensigncy in the Foot Guards; and he served two campaigns with distinction in America, though, as a legislator, condemning the policy of that war.—He afterwards quitted the Guards, but reserved the rank in the army of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1782, General Fitzpatrick was appointed Secretary to His Grace the Duke of Portland, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; in 1783, Secretary at War, to which situation he was again appointed in 1806, in the administration of Lord Grenville.

Although connected by blood, and at his outset by interest, with some of Mr. Fox's opponents, General Fitzpatrick was a Whig, and uniformly followed the fortunes of that statesman.—By the side of Mr. Fox, after his return from America, he declaimed against that war, in which, according to his duties as a soldier, he

had fleshed his sword. From that hour to the hour of his death there was not a curve in the politics of General Fitzpatrick; yet, though devoted to his party, the General's fine manners attracted the intercourse of his political adversaries. His society was cultivated by many high persons on the other side, of almost all political questions, one of whom, the late Duke of Queensbury, left to him a useful and noble memorial of regard, in a legacy which reflected honour upon both the Duke and the General.

General Fitzpatrick seldom mixed in debate beyond his official exigencies. In these discussions he was exactly what he ought to be, and what might have been expected from a man of his knowledge and taste. Nothing could be more full, and, at the same time, more clear and succinct, than his speeches and replies during the two periods (1783 and 1806-7) of his being Secretary at War. His antecedent function of Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was marked with the like ability.

An occasion, however, occurred, on which General Fitzpatrick gave demonstration that he was capable of bolder flights. This was upon his motion respecting the Marquis de la Fayette. Never was praise more just than the praise of the late Lord Melville on this subject, namely, "that the Honourable General's two friends had only impaired the impression made by his speech:" never was praise more flattering, when those two friends were no other than Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan.—If a "single speech" created the fame of Gerrard Hamilton, the title of General Fitzpatrick to a niche in the temple is no wise inferior. It was the universal feeling of all who heard it, of friends and of foes, that the speech of the General for the purpose of obtaining the interference of the British Government for the deliverance of La Fayette from his confinement in the dungeons of Olmutz, under the orders of the Austrian Government, was, to all its purposes, as nearly as any work of man can be—perfection itself.—It will long be remembered as the finest specimen of pathetic eloquence and generous sentiment ever exhibited in the British House of Commons.

But the reputation of that speech, as of every exercise of his mental powers, came upon General Fitzpatrick unlooked for. His excellence, even in his best talent, was the effect of relaxation, not of industry. Instructed by observation that the proper world of a rational being is his own circle, General Fitzpatrick had formed, perhaps, the truest estimate of popular acclaim; and to the "crowd below" (as in some beautiful verses in one of the buildings at St.

Anne's Hill, he well calls the world) his philosophy made him almost wholly indifferent. The pursuivants of glory on "Fame's mad voyage" must abide all the chances of the tempest.

With a temper divested of every thing abrupt and inflammable, his quiescent nature peculiarly qualified General Fitzpatrick to survey with clearness, and to judge without passion. He did so, and was so esteemed by those who best knew him. For his powers of judgment Mr. Fox had the highest value. "Wait till we hear Dick's opinion," was an accustomed saying of that statesman. The foremost intellectual enjoyment of Mr. Fox, assuredly, was criticism. It is no wonder, therefore, that the well-stored, highly-embellished mind of this officer, should draw still closer to the intimacy and affection of the susceptible heart of Mr. Fox, a companionship which began with the beginning of life, which was cemented by family intermarriage, and by thousands of ties and sympathies. Accordingly, no man shared more than himself of the confidence and communion of that great political character.

General Fitzpatrick, though a reader only for amusement, his liberal knowledge extended to every thing; but he pretended to nothing. There was not an atom of foppery in his whole character. Natural, easy, unaffected, supremely well-bred, he, like his distinguished friend, neither sought nor shunned any particular subject. Whatever the discussion, he took his share of it; but without intrusion or usurpation. Though a charming member of a social circle, he never strove to shine in conversation; whatever fell from him came without effort; he laboured at nothing, except where labour was wholly invisible—in his poetry. His poetry runs so smoothly, that it serves for an example to prove the rule, that the perfection of artifice is to hide itself.

> "For ease in writing flows from art, not chance;
> "As those move easiest who have learnt to dance."

In classic attainment General Fitzpatrick could not be compared to the mighty master of St. Anne's Hill; but the sound understanding of the General always kept him within his depths. Professing every respect for Mr. Canning's universal intellect, this allegation must be insisted on, that, in political satire, the equal of General Fitzpatrick does not live after him in this island. Hundreds have feasted on his poetry, in total ignorance of the identity of their gratifier; for, as he was a politician without ambition, so he was a poet without vanity. He was, perhaps, the only writer in some close corner of whose soul it was next to impossible to ob-

serve a trace of the common weakness of authorship: but it will be lamentable if General Fitzpatrick's poetry is not rescued from the incertitude and oblivion which are the ordinary fate of hasty compositions in temporary channels.

General Fitzpatrick, though celebrated for his wit, was not inattentive to business; for, besides being a constant attendant in his place in parliament, he recently distinguished himself by his efforts to procure a reform in that part of the military law, or rather in the exercise of that part of the prerogative of the crown, which relates to the dismissal of officers from the army by Courts-Martial. The reform proposed by the General was to render the Judge-Advocate responsible in parliament for such dismissals; and although he did not succeed in the whole extent of his proposition, owing to objections touching the prerogative, and jealousies as to the diminution of the powers of the office of Judge Advocate, it is nevertheless admitted that a considerable improvement was practically effected in consequence of this interference.—He had also a considerable share in bringing about the recent amelioration of the Recruiting System, which cannot fail in being highly beneficial to the British service.

On the 20th of November 1782, the subject of this memoir rose to the rank of Colonel; the 12th of October 1793 to that of Major-General; the 1st of January 1796 to that of Lieutenant-General; the 25th of September 1803 to that of General; and in 1806 he was appointed Colonel of the 47th Regiment of Foot.

The unsparing hand of death has sadly thinned the knot of eminent persons who surrounded Mr. Fox, and who, perhaps, were more bound together by affection than even by their unanimity in political opinions.

General Fitzpatrick represented the borough of Tavistock in parliament, from 1780 to 1806 inclusive. He sat in the last parliament for the county of Bedford, and in the present for Tavistock. He died in South-Street the 25th of April 1813, at the age of 65.—We live as if we were never to die; but, if experience were of any effect upon mankind, the life and the death of this accomplished gentleman may serve to inculcate these pregnant lessons.—In his example this lesson may be learnt, that far from relying even upon the richest natural endowments, the improvement of his mind ceased only with his existence; and the gay, the favoured, the voluptuous may have seen, in his shrunk state for some time past, that neither pleasure, nor fortune, nor wit, nor fame, can ward off disease, or avert death.

CAPTAIN FREMANTLE, Coldstream Guards.

THIS officer, the bearer of the dispatches from Lord Wellington, containing the glorious account of the battle of Victoria, is the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Fremantle, who fell a victim to hard service, and yellow fever, in the command of the 39th Regiment in the West Indies.

Captain Fremantle was one of the earliest scholars in the junior department of the Military College at Marlow. In 1805, he went to study at Lunenburg, from whence he proceeded to the British army at Bremen, under the command of Lord Carthcart, being appointed to an Ensigncy in the Coldstream Guards, where he rendered himself useful by the proficiency he had in a short time acquired in the German language. Soon after his return to England he went with Mr. Whitelock to Buenos Ayres as extra Aide-de-Camp, where he volunteered to serve with the rifle corps, and was taken prisoner whilst under the command of the late Maj.-Gen. R. Crawfurd. He next went to Lisbon as Private Secretary to Sir John Craddock, whom he left in the year 1809, to join his battalion on more active service, and has been in most of the actions in the Peninsula, since the battle of Talavera, in the situation of Adjutant; this he lately resigned on being appointed A. D. C., and Private Secretary to Lord Wellington.

Few officers at the age of twenty-three have seen more service or given more hopes of being a credit to a profession in which he is highly esteemed.

ALEXANDER I. AND FRANCIS II.

BY GENERAL SARAZIN.

ALEXANDER I. Emperor of all the Russias, was born on the 23d of December, 1777. Brought up under the eye of the great Catharine, he made rapid progress in the sciences, and in those virtues which characterize good princes. He was crowned at Moscow in 1801, and signalized his accession to the throne, by distributing benefits to his people. Deceived by his ministers, he miscarried in the attempts he made, in concert with Austria, in 1806, to curb the ambition of France. He was again a dupe to his zeal for the re-establishment of the balance of Europe, in the war of 1806 and 1807. In 1809, people were struck with astonishment in seeing him ally himself with Buonaparte, to assist him in fighting against the House of Lorraine.

Francis II. Emperor of Austria, was born on the 12th of February, 1768. Joseph the Second took upon himself to superintend his education, and he

had him instructed by men of merit. He accompanied the Emperor in 1788, in the war against the Turks; in 1789, he took the chief command, having under his orders General Laudon. At the death of his father Leopold, he ascended the throne, on the 3d of March, 1792. He fought against France with more ardour than knowledge; the treaties of Campo Formio, of Luneville, of Presburg, and of Vienna, were the result of several sanguinary conflicts, the loss of which, though bravely contended, obliged Austria to yield to France. In 1810, he married his eldest daughter, the Archduchess Maria Louisa, to Buonaparte. Since this alliance Francis has been employed in endeavouring to erase from the minds of his subjects the remembrance of those misfortunes, with which they were overwhelmed during that terrible war, which lasted nearly eighteen years.

Alexander and Francis are naturally pacific princes, destined to promote the happiness of the people that Providence has confided to their care; and it was only with regret that they were induced to depart from their favourite system. The struggle which Alexander still maintains with the Grand Seignior, should only be attributed to the ambitious policy of the conqueror of Friedland. The conferences of Austerlitz, of Tilsit, and of Erfurth, are the source of all the misfortunes which overwhelm Europe. Metternich and Romanzow thought they served their masters, in inducing them to view the continuation of the war as a volcano, which was likely to swallow up kings, their thrones, and their subjects. What a vulgar error! —For four years Spain has rendered useless all the efforts of France. Russia and Austria are sufficient to force Buonaparte to keep within the boundaries established by the treaty of Amiens. If Alexander and Francis concluded peace only from the conviction that they had not men in their service capable of fulfilling their views, one cannot but applaud so wise a resolution. The rousing of the lion must be dreadful, if, as all circumstances lead us to presume, Buonaparte should turn his arms towards the north. Let Francis and Alexander only keep up their armies on a respectable footing, without suffering themselves to be intimidated by menaces which it is impossible now to realize, and, from henceforward, their guarantee will soon enable the nations to enjoy their first advantages of liberty, peace, and commerce.

It has been hinted that Alexander and Francis had neglected to avenge the death of their august parents. Every crime ought to be punished, according to the rigour of the law, and more particularly that kind of parricide which attempts the life of the father of his country. When facts, however, may not be substantiated, we cannot but praise those princes whose clemency baffled the odious plots, brewed by hatred and perfidy, to revenge themselves of the humiliation which merit and virtue cause them to experience. Heaven grant that the illustrious heirs of Maria Theresa and Peter the Great may adopt the necessary measures to prevent the will of Buonaparte from continuing to be as absolute on the continent as the Alcoran of Mahomet is in the Turkish empire!

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

[Continued from page 521.]

PROPOSALS for an armistice and a congress for a general peace were about this period made by Buonaparte through the medium of Austria, in which the great, the constant, the unremitting enmity and hostility of Napoleon to this country is prominent in his recurrence to the obsolete treaty of Utrecht*.—That is, what France and all Europe have not been able to wrest from Great-Britain by force, he proposes to extort from us by the chichane of negociation. The scheme was a deep one:—it was intended to produce, in its effects, a substitute for what he termed *the Continental System*.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, Great-Britain was under the humiliating necessity of admitting free bottoms to make free goods. At this period France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, had powerful navies, more numerous and better appointed, though never better officered, than that of Great-Britain. In every subsequent war England added to her maritime superiority; and by every treaty since the Treaty of Utrecht to the Peace of Amiens,

* "The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a Congress at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France there would arrive at this Congress the plenipotentiaries of France, those of the United States of America, of Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the allied princes; and on the opposite side, those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other Allies of that belligerent mass. In this Congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however inconsiderable, that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

"If England, from that feeling of egotism upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three-fourths of the globe, the emperor, nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers, to settle the peace of the Continent. His majesty offers, even to stipulate *at the moment when the Congress shall be formed*, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood.

"These principles are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the Courts of England, Russia, and Prussia will do.

"The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The Congress might still be opened, and the deputies of the United States would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and interests." *Moniteur.*

her rights in this respect have been acknowledged by other powers, not always openly, it is true, but tacitly, by treaties that did not even refer to the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1739, war was declared against Spain, expressly for the maintenance of our maritime greatness: in the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1750, after a war of ten years, nothing is said respecting the right of search, though the war was commenced to deprive us of that right. The war of 1756, which terminated in 1763, left our rights unimpaired; and the last grand struggle by *the Armed Neutrality*, of which Russia was the head, produced the acknowledgment of our rights by that power.

For what have we fought, bled, and conquered? For rights rising out of our insular situation, founded on our own power, and necessary, not merely to our dignity and greatness, but to our existence as a free and independent people; for the latter must cease when the former is sacrificed.

Hostilities between the contending armies ceased on the 1st of June, and the armistice was signed and ratified on the 4th *. It was

* ARMISTICE.

To-day, June 4, (23d May), the Plenipotentiaries, named by the Belligerent Powers,—the Duke of Vicenza, Grand Ecuyer of France, General of Division, &c. &c. appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c. &c.;—Count Schouvaloff, Lieut.-Gen. and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. and Lieut.-General Kloist, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Excellency the General of Infantry, Barclay de Tolly, General-in-Chief of the Combined Armies; after having exchanged their full powers, at Gebersdorff, the 1st June, (20th May), and signed a suspension of arms for thirty-six hours, at the village of Pleiwitz, neutralized for that purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, to continue the negociation for an Armistice, proper to suspend hostilities between all the belligerent troops, no matter on what point they are, have agreed upon the articles following:—

Art. I.—Hostilities shall cease upon all points upon the notification of the present armistice.

Art. II.—The armistice shall last to the 8th (20th) of July inclusive. Hostilities not to commence without giving six days' notice.

Art. III.—Hostilities shall not consequently re-commence till six days after the denunciation of the armistice at the respective head-quarters.

Art. IV.—The line of demarkation between the belligerent armies is fixed as follows:

In Silesia—The line of demarkation of the combined army, setting out from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass through Dittersback, Gaffendorf, Landshut; follow the Bober to Ruderstadt; pass from thence through Bolkenhayn, Striagau, follow the Strieganerausser to Ganth, and join the Oder by passing through Bettlem, Olfaschin, and Althoff. The combined army shall be at liberty to occupy the

to continue on all points till the 20th of July: the line of demarca-

towns of Landshut, Rudelstadt, Bolkenhayn, Striegau, and Ganth, as well as their suburbs. The line of the French army also setting out from the frontier which touches Bohemia, shall pass through Serffershauf, Alt Ramnitz, follow the course of the small river which falls into the Bober, not far from Bertelsdorf; afterwards from the Bober to Lahn; from thence to Neukiek upon the Katzbach, by the most direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder.

The towns of Parchwitz, Leignitz, Goldberg, and Lahn, no matter on what side the river they are situated, may, as well as their suburbs, be occupied by the French troops.

All the territory between the French and combined armies shall be neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops, not even by the Landsturm. This disposition consequently applies to the town of Breslau.

From the mouth of the Katzbach, the line of demarkation shall follow the course of the Oder to the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, and join the Elbe in passing the Oder, not far from Muhlrose, and following the frontiers of Prussia, so that all Saxony, the country of Dessau, and the small states surrounding the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army, and all Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territories in Saxony shall be considered neutral, and shall not be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe, to its mouth, fixes and determines the line of demarkation between the belligerent armies, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned.

The French army shall remain in possession of the Isles; of every thing which it occupied in the 32d military division, on the 27th May (8th June), at midnight.

If Hamburgh is only besieged, that town shall be treated like other besieged towns. All the articles of the present armistice, which are relative to them, are applicable to it.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies at the epoch of the 27th of May, (June 8), at midnight, shall form for the 32d military division, that of the demarkation of the Armistice, with the military alterations, which the respective Commandants shall judge necessary. These alterations shall be made in concert with an Officer of the Staff of each army, upon the principle of perfect reciprocity.

Art. V.—The fortresses of Dantzic, Modlin, Zamosc, Stettin, and Custrin, shall be re-victualled every five days, according to the force of their garrisons, through the care of the commanders of the blockading troops.

A Commissary, appointed by the Commandant of each place, shall be with one of the besieging troops, to see that the stipulated provisions are exactly supplied.

Art. VI.—During the time of the armistice, every fortress shall have beyond its walls an extent of a French league. This ground shall be neutral. Magdeburg will consequently have its frontier a league upon the right bank of the Elbe.

Art. VII.—A French officer shall be sent into each of the besieged places, to inform the Commandant of the conclusion of the Armistice, and of its re-victualling. A Russian or Prussian officer shall accompany him during the journey, both going and coming.

Art. VIII.—Commissaries named on both sides, in each place, shall fix the price of the provisions furnished. This account settled at the end of every month, by the Commissioners charged with maintaining the armistice, shall be paid at the head-quarters, by the Paymaster-General of the army.

Art. IX.—Officers of the Staff shall be appointed on either side, to regulate, in

tion for the allied army extended from the frontiers of Bohemia, through Dittersbach, Pfaffendorff, Landshut, &c. to the Oder, passing through Bettlern, Oltaschin, and Althoff; the line of the French army extended from Bohemia to Lahn, and thence along the course of the Katzbach to the Oder; the intermediate space, including the city of Breslau, was to be neutral. The whole of Prussia, with the exception of the country above designated, was to be occupied by the Allies; the whole of Saxony and the Rhenish Confederacy by the French; Dantzic, Zamosc, Modlin, Stettin, and Custrin, to be victualled every five days: of the result it would be extremely hazardous to offer an opinion.

Never had Austria had so encouraging an opportunity to come forward manfully in the field, and never did she appear so lamentably to shrink from the duties of her high character. She refused her support to the common cause, when she held the means which might give liberty to Europe, in her hands.

General Wittgenstein ceased to command the allied armies previous to the armistice being agreed upon; and Barclay de Tolly, who had been superseded by the appointment of the late Field Marshal Kutusoff, was again raised to the head of the army by the appointment of Commander-in-Chief.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice the head-quarters of the Allies were removed to Reichenbach, twelve miles beyond Schweidnitz. The Commander-in-Chief was at Reichenbach, and Generals Wittgenstein and Blucher in front of Schweidnitz.

It is now necessary to enter into a review of the policy that directs the continental courts, from which a fair judgment may be formed, as to the conduct which should be pursued by a British minister

concert, the general line of demarkation, respecting points which shall not be determined by running water, and respecting which there may arise any difficulty.

Art. X.—All the movements of the troops shall be so regulated that each army shall occupy its new line on the 12th of June (31st May).

All the corps, or parts of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or in Saxony, shall return into Prussia.

Art. XI.—Officers of the French and Combined Armies shall be dispatched conjointly to cause hostilities to cease on all points, and make the Armistice known.

The respective Commanders-in-Chief shall furnish them with the necessary powers.

Art. XII.—On both sides two Commissioners, General Officers, shall be appointed to watch over the stipulations of the present armistice. They shall remain in the line of neutrality at Neumarkt, to decide upon such disputes as may occur.

These Commissioners shall proceed there within twenty-four hours, in order to expedite Officers and orders that may be sent in consequence of the present armistice. Done, &c.

sent thither; and also who are the persons best calculated for situations of such great national importance.

That the members of all societies, whose meetings and pursuits are enveloped in mystery and secresy, are likely to become either more or less dangerous to a state, cannot be denied; for, under the mask of harmless, nay even virtuous proceedings, political subjects, which are highly inimical to a government, are easily introduced; and a man of a weak mind may conceive himself bound by the oath, which he took on becoming a member of such society, and bound to secrecy, on subjects unconnected with the original and supposed intention of such meetings; and however loyal and truly patriotic his sentiments may have been, previous to his being a member thereof, still it is very probable that he will gradually become a convert to the plausible reasoning and way of thinking of the more crafty and artful of the society, and ultimately a tool to the execution of their machinations and dark purposes.

But how much more dangerous are such societies likely to be to a state, when some of its members are vested with the first offices of the government, and immediately near the person of the Sovereign; when they themselves have framed the laws by which such societies are ruled, and who openly avow, "*that no state can be happy where no revolution exists.*" What can be the object of such men? Can it be the *welfare* of their country, or its *destruction*, and with it their own aggrandizement, which they have at heart? Will such men, when at the helm of the government, not guide the whole affairs of the nation, so as to obtain the object they are in pursuit of? and is it likely that their Sovereign can be made aware of the danger which threatens himself, and his empire, when surrounded by those who are, perhaps, the founders and principal movers of such societies?

It will be admitted, that it is difficult for others to define minutely the actions of these men, who are perhaps enjoying the confidence of their Sovereign as ministers of the state; and it will therefore become the more necessary for our own ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts, to study as much as possible, very minutely, their characters; and to enter deeper into their views than what an ordinary and usual correspondence on matters of state between diplomatists would afford opportunities for; and it may easily be perceived that our ambassadors at foreign courts cannot possibly learn the real character of the leading men of a state, by only occasionally meeting them on certain days, and for certain purposes

alone; or transacting, by correspondence *solely*, the business pending between the two powers, or whatever relates to a general arrangement between Allies; for, as in all correspondence, the writer, however little master he may be at other times of his passions, will convey his own views in a more studied and guarded style, and cloak them in a garb that will most likely conceal his real designs, if deception is intended; on the contrary, in conversation, he may be put off his guard, and, *in one single moment*, develope his real views, and afford a greater insight into his character than what a year's correspondence would have done.

It is therefore not sufficient for a diplomatist to possess the most sacred integrity for the interest of his country, but he must also know how to skilfully blend his own honourable proceedings with that sagacity and knowledge of the human heart and mind, that will not admit of his being easily over-reached and duped by the crafty and artful politician or minister of a foreign court.

The employment of military men as ambassadors or foreign ministers, as adopted for these few years back, is therefore undoubtedly an admirable measure, although herein, as in many other instances, we have only followed the examples of our enemy. A man who has been brought up in the army imbibes either more or less a taste for society, which, as he advances in life, and arrives at the higher ranks in the profession, becomes almost habitual to him, and, if possessed of the other requisite abilities of a diplomatist, he should be employed in the above capacity, as he is likely to mix more in the amusements and various societies of a foreign court, than a man whose deep erudition in state matters and the affairs of nations is alone the result of profound and close study in the closet, and to whom a desire for retirement becomes therefore almost habitual. The military man is enabled to speak professionally with Generals, and others belonging to the court he is at, and from whom he may chance to acquire information on subjects of the most serious nature and consequence to him, which the minister would have had art enough to conceal. In war time, the military diplomatist observes the operations of the armies with that correct and judicious eye, which, from the civil diplomatist, cannot possibly be expected, however good his intentions may be. The *former's* opinion will be consulted and perhaps followed, when that of the *latter* would never be thought of. The *former* will be able to draw previous inferences, and perhaps very just conclusions from such military operations as originate with the minister, whereas the latter waits for their being executed before he can form a

just opinion on their merits or demerits. Many more advantages could be here enumerated, resulting from the employment of military men at foreign courts; but that subject being already a digression from the one commenced upon, respecting certain societies on the Continent, whose views are connected with their state, we shall return to the former.

After the peace of Tilsit, the latter end of 1807 and the beginning of 1808, a number of patriots in Prussia united and formed the project of wresting the fortresses on the Oder, Glogau, Custrin, and Stettin from the French, by engaging the inhabitants of these places to enter into their plan, and adopting measures for their being armed. However, the difficulties of providing arms, and making the other necessary arrangements for the executing of such a scheme, were much greater than at first imagined; and a considerable delay had taken place when the period arrived, that the French were to evacuate these fortresses, and the country between the Oder and Elbe, according to the treaty, and as stipulated to that effect, but which was not performed by Napoleon, in consequence of the non-payment of the contribution which was to have been paid by Prussia.

The former plans and objects of the patriots received now additional energy; and they conceived it necessary to form themselves into a select body, with all the mysterious appearance and secret proceedings of a high tribunal, which they considered necessary, and most certain to carry their views sooner and more effectually into execution; and they met under the name of the *United in Virtue**.

The vigilance of the French caused, however, soon after, the director of the Prussian police at Berlin, Mr. Gennert, who presided at their meetings, to fly to Kœnigsberg, after having lost all the papers and documents relative to the society; throwing himself under the protection of the King of Prussia, who became somewhat interested in the plan.

Baron de Stein, son-in-law to Count Walmoden Gimborn, and formerly president from the government of Westphalia, at Minden, at present minister of Prussia, *now took* the chair as grand master of these *United in Virtue*, (Tugend Vereind,) and not only altered

* Tugend-Vereind, or Tugend-Bund.—A singular perversion of the meaning of these words happened at a review, where the French Ruler enquired of a Prussian Colonel "if he did not belong to the Tugend Vereind:" but as he gave the German words a French pronunciation, they conveyed totally a different meaning, viz. "Monsieur, n'êtes vous pas de *Tous gens ferin!*" to which the officer replying "Sire, O! que non," Buonaparte quickly retorted "Ne dites pas ça, ne dites pas ça, *Je connois tous mes gens*."

the original rules thereof, but enlarged the object of the Tugend Bund, far beyond its first limits, admitting as many military men as could be gained over to their views; and the original plan of freeing from the French the fortresses of the country, from the Oder to the Elbe, including Magdeburgh, was now extended to Westphalia; and, ultimately, all Germany was to be liberated by them. Major Shill, a member of this society, the Tugend Bund, reckoned too much on its co-operation, and failed, falling himself a victim to his patriotic spirit; for Stein's plan was not sufficiently matured, nor is it perhaps yet: this great and deep speculating man will not act without a certainty of success, and he continues to pursue quietly his favorite revolutionary plans, without being led therefrom by such impetuous men as Shill and others.

Napoleon, who dreaded this man, recalled him to his possessions in Hanover, but failed to succeed, for Stein remained firm in his plan, and allowed his domains and property to be confiscated by the French Emperor. Having thus lost *all* what he once possessed, together with his rank and seat as a Baron of the German Empire, by the Emperor Francis resigning his crown, as Emperor of Germany, is it not more than likely but he looks for and expects to obtain a much better place in the freeing (or rather overthrow) of Germany, than what he lost as a German Baron? The genealogical succession of kings and princes cease to be impediments to the execution or accomplishing of such views; and the man who, by the least concession, could have saved *his all*, but whose policy made him resign and sacrifice the same before the world, knows well how to benefit himself for the loss of Gimborn, when the moment arrives. *He* works upon the feelings of the people, and princes will lend him, perhaps, the means to their own destruction.

When a nation becomes armed, from that moment a free-will of the people steps in; and although it may be found easy to arm a whole people, it will be at all times a more difficult task to disarm them. The man who is armed, fancies himself somewhat secure from danger; the unarmed, feels his weakness, and looks up for protection. The former will enter upon a will of his own, when interior danger threatens the country; the latter will look for assistance from without. To see an armed mass of a country set loose is dreadful; and justice not only sleeps during its rage, but she expires under the din of arms and deeds of cruelty. The king, prince, and man, who endeavour to stem the torrent, fall under the sword or axe of the executioner; for in such a mass Marats, Roberspierres, and Dantes are never wanting.

The following anecdotes relating to Buonaparte and his army in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, it is expected will not prove an uninteresting conclusion to this narrative: they have been communicated to the Editor by officers serving in the Allied armies.

Anecdotes.

Notwithstanding the daily repeated scenes of distress and misery in the French army, during their retreat from Moscow, the Emperor of the French had lost so little of his usual good humour, that, as he passed the Berezyna, in driving over a bridge which was supported by the bodies of his dead soldiers and horses, and to the right and left of which a host of benumbed and drowning were crying out in the agonies of death, he jocosely, in passing on, called those unfortunate beings *Crapeaux* *.

Napoleon, during the retreat, was always accompanied by his Guards.—The French Emperor never lost sight of the necessary precaution to his own personal safety, for notwithstanding his being surrounded by his faithful Guards, he constantly rode in Marshal Berthier's carriage, letting *his own* follow empty, at a certain distance, under a strong escort. The carriage of the Marshal had but an inadequate escort, as to its precious contents, and the blinds were constantly drawn up.

The paintings, and other valuable curiosities which came to the Emperor's share of the plunder at Moscow, were conveyed on nine waggons, and moved at the head of the column of the Emperor's train, under the high-sounding appellation of "*Les Trophées.*"—These trophies were followed by 28 waggons, laden with the Emperor's treasure, and those were again followed by 80 carriages of various descriptions, which concluded the Emperor's equipage, the whole under the immediate superintendance of General Bernard.—The horses which drew the Emperor's treasure knocked up first, and to ease them of their burthen as much as possible, several carriages belonging to the 16th battalion of the train were taken to assist.—Those waggons were called "*The Comets,*" on account of their singular construction with shafts before and behind. Every evening orders were issued for the march of the Imperial train column for the following day, and the names of the several divisions

* Toads.

of those carriages rendered the daily orders ridiculous.—Now *the Trophies* will lead the column, then *the Comets.*—Such or such time *the Trophies will break up,* or such and such hour *the Comets will bivouac.*—When sometimes the alarm was given at night, away drove trophies and comets in a hurly burly, and the conductors of the trophies were often near losing sight of their high trust, and obliged to unharness their horses to save themselves, at the expense of the trophies. As by degrees the great mortality among the horses increased, several carriages of the Imperial train column were burned every night; but this was always performed at a considerable distance from the high road, to avoid the observation of idle spectators and passers-by. Thus diminished this formidable column day after day; and before the enemy reached Wilna, the whole of this equipage had vanished into smoke: a proof of the instability and uncertainty of worldly fame and treasure. A small part only of the Imperial treasure was saved, by the horses being taken from the trophies to hasten the march of the comets.

The fate of the treasure appears best from the report made by the Minister *Mollien* on the 4th of January (New Style) to Count Daru: In this statement it is observed, that from Smolensk to Wilna the sum of more than 3,209,248 francs was lost out of 5,209,245 francs; and that from Wilna to Köenigsberg the sum of 6,213,295 francs was minus out of 10,910,455 francs: so that out of nearly the sum of 16,122,700 francs, only 6,106,159 francs were saved.—The Minister Mollien states in his report, "that the treasure was plundered by those belonging to the train, and that he had already directed General Bernard to make the necessary inquiries as to what corps of the army these men belonged;" and he further observes, "that he had certain hopes of tracing the delinquents, as no doubt many *individuals* must have shared in the plunder of so considerable sums;" and he adds, "that although, perhaps, in the first instance, their recovery could not be thought of, yet that they should be charged hereafter against the corps by which the robbery had been committed."—Such deduction would certainly be no more than just, if the men belonging to those corps had not been deducted from the population of Europe; or perhaps the Minister thought at the time on the arrears of the army, and of a balance between plunder and debt; if so, it is possible that the treasury would still have gained.

The King of Naples, with his own hands, set fire to part of his equipage, between Smolensk and Krasnoi, amongst which he sacrificed the whole of his plate to the flames: the King kept stirring the fire with a long pole, and as the soldiers came crawling from all parts to save from destruction some of the valuables, for their own benefit, he flung the blazing pole among the foremost; but notwithstanding this he could not prevent the removal of various articles of horse-clothing, which protected and comforted the soldiers, who marched on much warmer than before. The Shabracks, however, have since returned to the pristine offices for which they were intended, and are again rode upon, although not by Kings, but by Cossacks.

A proof how general the horse-flesh diet was in the French army is, that the people belonging to the Emperor's own household did not despise that fare. After the taking of Wiasma, the carcase of a horse was found in every house which had written on it with chalk "*Maison de l'Empereur*," and even the least delicious morsels of this animal had found their amateurs among these epicures.

When this conquering army advanced, whole battalions of carpenters, masons, joiners, &c. followed, for the purpose of building new towns and villages; many hundreds of gardeners also had been put in requisition in Germany, particularly in Saxony; and the desarts of Asia were already in idea transformed into orchards, plantations, and kitchen-gardens, &c. The Emperor could not, however, unfortunately, commence building new towns and villages, during his short stay at Moscow, and the desarts remained desarts. The gardeners intended to dig, plow, and sow, plundered and devastated the flourishing, beautiful gardens of Moscow, and bivouac'd in orange-woods, which they afterwards set fire to.—The masons and carpenters intended to build, were obliged to work at the mines, which were to blow up the old and venerable walls of the Kremlin; thus was the original intention for which these mechanics and artists had been destined reversed: nor less wonderful was the change in the fate of the whole army, and the plans of its great commander, so that the result of this campaign may be very justly called *a reverse*; and it was, perhaps, under the impression of a pre-sentiment of such a finale to the campaign, that Marshal Berthier expressed himself in the following words to the King of Westphalia, in a letter of the 4th of July (New Style).—" As you, Sire, under-

stand every instruction which is given you, in the opposite sense, it cannot fail but every thing must be reversed."—It cannot be denied that the Marshal could prophecy with great accuracy, and read the events of futurity better than his master, who in the mysterious book of fate had already discovered the destruction of Russia, which discovery he good-naturedly communicated to all Europe.

An architect who had arrived only a short time at Wilna, received suddenly an order in the beginning of October, to collect all carpenters, masons, painters, &c. &c. &c. belonging to the army, and to betake himself without delay, to Moscow with them.—The architect made preparation for the journey, with every possible dispatch and *eclat*, and told every body, who felt inclined to listen to him, that he was called upon to *rebuild* Moscow.—Many envied this fortunate man his great appointment, and we must confess it certainly was a gigantic undertaking.—At length the architect commences his journey, but on reaching Minsk, he and all his companions fell into the hands of the Cossacks, and he has now time to consider the best plan for the structure which he is to execute.

After the French Emperor had quieted the fears of all Frenchmen, who had not joined in the crusade to Moscow—through the 29th Bulletin, and, by deceiving them with false statements of victories and honours gained, notwithstanding the sufferings they had endured, and by endeavouring to impress all Europe with a most sovereign contempt for the Cossacks, he quitted Malodetchnie for France, as he neither credited himself the stories he had told to his good and faithful Frenchmen, nor entertained the same contempt for the undisiplined horde of Cossacks which he wished others to do. The following night he remained at Osmiana, fancying himself perfectly safe from the enemy's pursuit; however suddenly some Cossacks galloped in full speed through the street where the Emperor lodged.—Napoleon instantly put out all the lights in his room, the Cossacks passed the darkened house, and broke into an adjoining one, which shewed lights, and plundered the same, after which they galloped away in the manner they had come.—Thus again his genius saved him from falling into the hands of his friends the Cossacks.

The inhabitants of Wilna were kept a long time ignorant of the retreat of the French, at least as a retreat, for that the army was moving upon Smolensk, to threaten Petersburgh, was well known;

however, unexpectedly the news arrived, that Napoleon would be at Wilna in a few hours.—Monsieur de Bignor, the Governor, did not fail to announce the expected arrival of the Emperor to the town as a peculiar mark of favour, and gave orders that his master should be received with the usual marks and demonstrations of joy. The magistrates were not adorned with their robes of office, the colours of the corporations were yet unfurled, when the news was brought that the Emperor, that moment, had passed through the skirts of the town and taken the road to Kowno; every body ran instantly to the spot by which the Emperor was said to have passed, and no person knew how to account for this sudden appearance and disappearance; confusion and terror reigned every where—the French authorities however spread a report of it not having been Napoleon, but the Duke of Vicenza; yet this deception did not last long; for it actually was the Emperor, accompanied by an escort of about 200 of the Neapolitan guard and Uhlans; this escort however would only follow him for a few miles beyond Wilna, and from thence only a few of the officers remained with him, (mentioned in the 29th Bulletin,) as members of the holy squadron near the Emperor—these holy remains mounted peasant sledges, as their horses were knocked up, and lost sight of their master one after another.

The French Emperor has frequently been charged with being proud and haughty; the following occurrence will prove however the contrary.

On the 11th December the Emperor arrived on his flying journey from Russia to Stawisko, a village between Stutzin and Lomiga.—He was unaccompanied by any of the carriages, and of course intent upon remaining incognito. To hasten the further progress of his journey he got out of the carriage, and condescended to inquire after another conveyance; the bystanders recognised him, and shewed the respect due to the Emperor, who uninterrupted by the demonstration of astonishment and respect, continued to bargain for a sledge with two horses: after the bargain was made the Emperor allowed a Jew to sit near the driver as guide, and thus the journey was continued in full speed to Lomiga, where his Majesty, for the first time, changed cloaths and linen at the postmasters, since his victory on the Berezyna—the cast-off cloaths were left behind as a mark of high favor, and to indemnify the town for the loss sustained by the Emperor's short stay.

An officer belonging to Hohenzoller's light cavalry, was passing near Ostrolenka with a number of remount horses for the Austrian army, when suddenly a Kibetke in full speed came upon the column, upon which the officer ordered the driver to halt, to prevent confusion, when somebody from the vehicle inquired the reason of the unexpected halt.—The officer explained; the traveller, however, who most likely had no time to lose, would not listen to explanations, and both parties growing warm, some harsh words and threats passed: the scene however terminated as usual, the stronger party had his order enforced, and so the traveller had to halt until the whole column had passed.—About half an hour after, the Duke of Vicenza followed and inquired if the Emperor Napoleon had passed long since, and on the officer asking the description of the Emperor's equipage, the Kibitke was described to him, when it was found that the French Emperor, whose will and pleasure decides the fate of millions, had been obliged to obey a subaltern officer: it may perhaps appear strange that he should not have made himself known in his passion, but it occurred to him most likely that even if he had done so the officer would have doubted his assertion, in consequence of his unusual and un-emperor like appearance.

Great Chiefs and Commanders must know how to benefit by the most trifling occurrences.—It is well known from the French reports themselves, that their cavalry was become a very insignificant part of the army; but notwithstanding this the Emperor would not entirely give up their use, as appears from the following circumstance.—Not far from Smolensk a Russian patrole perceived a French vidette, without the least motion. The patrole, astonished at the singular appearance of the vidette, approached slowly, when the vidette began all manner of violent gesticulation on the horse, and on coming still closer, the vidette jumped off the horse, and made his escape in an adjoining wood, the horse remaining quietly on its post; which was found on closer examination to be near its end, and incapable of putting one leg before another; and before the patrole retired it expired.

The Russians had discovered a method to collect and make prisoners the stragglers of the French army, with surprising facility.—When it became dark they made fires at some distance from the roads; instantly the scattered and congealed Frenchmen came forth from the woods and lurking places to warm themselves, and were caught with the greatest ease.

The great desire which the French soldiers had manifested to warming themselves, in more than one instance was very fatal to them. In Maloditchni more than a thousand were left behind, being incapable to proceed further, and as the greatest part of the town had been laid waste, the irritated inhabitants refused all shelter and assistance to French soldiers so left behind. The cold being extremely severe, ten soldiers heated an oven with the ruins of an old house, and when they thought it sufficiently heated, they took out the coals and cinders and all crept in; they had, however, mistaken the proper degree of temperature, for instead of warming themselves, they were roasted, and the next morning their bodies were found dreadfully burnt, and their clothing burned to ashes.

It is well known what care and good treatment the French soldier expects to receive when he comes into quarters after a march; so much so, that they often demand delicacies from the Polish peasant: the retreat from Moscow, however, which astonished so much all Europe, greatly changed the appetite of the French soldiery, as will appear by the following occurrence in the town of Thalodetchnir, where the wife of a professor was standing at a window and making observations upon the deplorable appearance of the French Guards, as they passed by, when suddenly several officers ran into her room towards the stove to warm themselves. In the middle of the room stood a kettle with melted tallow, which the officers had hardly perceived, when they quitted their post at the stove, and hastened to the kettle, swallowing with the greatest avidity the melted tallow, which they took in large quantities out of the kettle. When they had satisfied their hunger, the lady of the house expressed her great surprise at the false appetite which they displayed; to which the officer replied, "that after the fare they had met with since being at Moscow, their stomachs did not turn at any thing, and that after having lived for some time on nearly putrid horse-flesh, melted tallow was a great treat to their palate."

From the increase of every misery that could possibly attend an army, the French had arrived at what the ancients termed the golden age, for in regard to the several gradations of rank, at other times so strictly adhered to by the military, it had so entirely ceased, that as to dress, mode of living, and due respect, not the least difference existed between the soldier and the officer; and in regard to money, that article had so completely lost its value, that nothing could be pur-

chased with it, and consequently he who had his pockets well supplied with Napoleons, was by no means richer than he who was not possessed of a single penny. Bread was purchased with tobacco, spirits, pieces of fur, &c. and the period when money might again be of service or value appeared to be so distant, that but few of the most able and bodily-strong speculated on such secondary and trifling concerns as gold and silver. The spirit and habit of exchanging was become so habitual that on the march of the *Grand Army* through the several Polish towns and villages, where the Jews had assembled and lined the streets on both sides, to see the columns pass, the Guards used to take the warm fur caps quietly from off the heads of the Jews, in passing, replace them with their own fine and elegant regimental caps, and march on without uttering a syllable: the Jews returning home with their cold head-dress to their warm rooms, frightened their wives and children by their martial appearance.

In Smolensk, where the first, and something like a regular distribution of provision was made, the most sanguinary contests were fought at every magazine. An officer had the good fortune to obtain a large cheese, and was moving off as fast as possible to his quarters, when some soldiers met him, and wanted to take the cheese from him: he, however, resisted vigorously, and as the noise became greater, more soldiers came to the spot. The officer was knocked down; nevertheless he continued to keep hold of the cheese with his hands and teeth: the soldiers drew their sabres—death appeared before the officer's eyes, but still he held fast his treasure: the soldiers, however, had no intention of murder, but only used their sabres to divide as quick as possible the cheese on the officer's body, and every one of them went off with a good piece, and left only a bit of crust to the officer.

The total dissolution of discipline in the French army can easily be imagined, if we consider that order and regularity had been greatly neglected long before the army passed the Russian frontiers. At Lautenburg, in East Prussia, an order was issued to all Commanding Officers of corps, to take away, and drive on with them all cattle near their cantonments, and what they met on their line of march. After such an order no bounds were to be expected from the soldiers taking what came in their way, and marauding and plundering were the general orders of the

day: but after they had passed the Niemen they became still more disorderly and dissolute. At Wilna, where the French head-quarters were, complaints arrived from all parts; and to put an end to this disgraceful conduct, some of the stragglers were shot, but this not having the desired effect, some moveable columns were formed, and sent in all directions to take the marauders, and the executions, which in the beginning were attended with some ceremony, became now so frequent, that the delinquents, without the least notice or ceremony, were shot as they were taken, but all the shooting had no effect, and at last, on account of the immense number confined, they were obliged to send them in large transports to the galleys, to prevent the liberated Poles witnessing the scenes of such disorganization.

FACTS AND CALCULATIONS

RESPECTING THE

POPULATION AND TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SECTION I.

Of the Population of the United States.

IT is well known that about a century ago, the country which now composes the United States of America, contained but few thousand civilized inhabitants, and that now, the same country contains four or five millions.

But the causes of this vast increase of numbers seem not to be equally well understood. It is believed that many persons still suppose the population of America to be chiefly indebted for its growth to emigrations from other countries; and that it must become stationary when they cease to take place. Some facts and calculations will be here set down, to ascertain the ratio of the natural increase of the inhabitants of America, and to shew that the great progress of wealth and population in that country, is chiefly derived from internal causes, and, of course, less liable to interruption from without.

The highest estimate, that is recollected, of the number of inhabitants removing to America in any one year, supposes the number to be 10,000*. If the same number had removed every year since the first settlement of the country, it would make in the whole

* Cooper's Inform. p.

about 1,600,000. But it is to be remarked that this estimate was made for a period when emigrations were unusually numerous, that during the many years of war which have taken place they have been very few, and that in former years, when the number of emigrants was complained of *as an evil*, it was not reckoned so high*. We may, therefore, suppose that 5000 persons per annum, is a liberal allowance for the average number of persons removing to America since its first settlement. This, in the year 1790, would amount to 800,000 persons.

At the end of 1790, and beginning of 1791, there were enumerated in the General Census, the number of 3,993,412 † inhabitants. As some places were not enumerated at all, and from others no return was made, there can be little doubt, but the actual number then, was something more than 4,000,000. Supposing them to have increased, so as to double their numbers once in twenty years, then, in the several preceding periods of twenty years, since the year 1630, the numbers would stand thus :

At the end of 1790...4,000,000	At the end of 1690...125,000
1770...2,000,000	1670... 62,500
1750...1,000,000	1650... 31,250
1730... 500,000	1630... 15,625
1710... 250,000	

but as this last date reaches back to the infancy of the first settlements in North America, it can hardly be supposed that they contained so many as 15,000 inhabitants. It follows, therefore, that they must have doubled their numbers oftener than once in twenty years—that is, that they must have increased faster than at the rate of 5 per cent. compounding the increase with the principal at the end of every twenty years.

To determine how far this ratio of increase is justified by other facts, some pains have been taken to ascertain, and compare the number of inhabitants at four different periods, viz. 1750, 1774, 1782, and 1791 ; the following estimate has been formed of those numbers about the year 1750.

‡ In 1751, Massachussets contained	200,000
Connecticut	100,000
§ Rhode Island	30,000
Carried forward ...	330,000

* Douglas's Summary, Vol. II. p. 326. † See the Census of 1791.

‡ Doug. Sum. Vol. II. p. 180.—Smith's Hist. of New York, p. 225.

§ Morse's Geog. says, that in 1748 Rhode Island contained 34,128.

Brought forward		330,000
New Hampshire		24,000
*In 1756, one account says New York contained	100,000	
† Another	96,775	
In 1750, suppose, therefore, it contained		90,000
In 1745, New Jersey contained	61,403	
In 1750, suppose, therefore		66,000
‡ In 1760, in Pennsylvania the Taxables were	31,667	
In 1793, ditto	91,177	

By a conjectural proportion, therefore, the number of Taxables in 1791, must have been about 86,000. Then as 86,000 is to 434,373, (the number of inhabitants in 1791) so is 31,667 to 159,945, the number of 1760, which subtracted from the Census of 1791, gives an increase of 274,428 for thirty years, of which one third part, or 91,379, is the mean increase for ten years; but supposing the increase for the ten years previous to 1760, to have been but 70,000, there will remain for the whole number in 1750 89,945

Delaware.—Suppose in the same proportion to its present numbers as Pennsylvania 12,224

§ 1751 or 1752 in Maryland the Taxables were 40,000

Taxables are understood to be all white men above 16 years of age, and all black persons from 16 to 60—say then that to every

100 white males above 16 there are
100 ditto below ditto, and
200 white females of all ages—
200 blacks from 16 to 60, and
200 of all other ages.

‖ Total 800, of which 300 are Taxables, then as 300 is to 800 so is 40,000 to ... 106,666

Carried forward ...	106,666	612,169

* Smith, p. 225. † Morse's Geog.
‡ Coxe's View, p. 431.
§ Douglas, Vol. II. p. 363. ‖ Jefferson, p. 129.

Brought forward	106,666	612,169
But as in those States the Number of blacks is to that of whites, only as 10 to 11, deduct therefore 1-22d part of this number	4,121	
	———	102,545
*1750 in Virginia, Tytheables were	100,000	
Then by the same rule as before, as 300 is to 800, so is 100,000 to	266,666	
Deduct in the same proportion as for Maryland	12,121	
	———	254,545

The numbers of the following States must be supplied in a great measure from conjecture:

1710 in North Carolina, the whole number of inhabitants	10,000	
1750 Suppose one third of the increase since 1710........		120,000
South Carolina—suppose in the same ratio to its present numbers as North Carolina		80,000
Georgia—the settlement of it but then lately commenced: suppose it had		10,000
About 1750 Total of inhabitants in the Thirteen Colonies		1,179,259
1790 Whole number in the Thirteen States		4,000,000

being about 3,4-10 time the number of 1750. If this increase be computed in the manner of simple interest, it affords a ratio of 5,98, or very nearly six per cent. or in the manner of compound interest of between 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Any number increased in the compound ratio of 3 per cent. per annum is doubled in about twenty-three years and a half, and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in about twenty years; that is, it is equal to 5 per cent. simple increase for the same period.

The next period which will be adverted to, is the year 1774.

An able and ingenious author †, who was very thoroughly conversant in Colonial Affairs, supposes, that at that time, the whole number of Colonists could not exceed 2,141,307. The difference between this number and that of 1750 gives a compound increase of hardly 3 per cent.; while the subsequent ratio, up to 1790, is more than 4 per cent. per annum. These different rates of increase,

* Jefferson's Notes, p. 122. † Pownal's Memorial, p. 62.

while they confirm the general principles here contended for, may lead to a suspicion that Governor Pownal's calculation is too low, or what perhaps is more probable, that the foregoing estimate for 1750 is somewhat too high.

In 1782 a return was made to Congress of the inhabitants in the several States, by which there appeared to be		2,389,300
This return was then believed to be accurate, for it was made the rule for the assessment of public burthens among the States.—But, in 1784, the accuracy of it was attacked by Lord Sheffield *, who affirmed it was too great; if it was in fact as much too great as he supposed, then the increase of numbers from that time to 1790 must have exceeded all credibility. But allowing it to have been accurate, the difference between the number of 1790		4,000,000
And this number of 1782		2,389,300
Is		1,610,700
From this, *deduct for Emigrants*, viz.		
10,000 emigrants per ann. for 9 years	90,000	
Increase of ditto at 5 per cent. for 4½ years ...	20,250	
		110,250
Natural increase in nine years		1,500,450

which calculated upon the number of inhabitants returned in 1782 gives the astonishing natural increase of 6,97, or very nearly 7 per cent. per annum.

From these statements, compared with each other, it appears that in the year 1790 the actual increase of inhabitants in the United States, beyond the number ever imported, must have been 3,200,000, or after the most liberal allowances, at least 3,000,000. That the whole rate of increase upon the numbers at any given period, has been more than 5 per cent. and deducting for emigrations, that it has been about equal to 5 per cent .for any twenty years successively, or 3½ per cent, compound increase for any period that has yet elapsed.

But it may be objected, that no inference as to the future population of America can be derived from these facts; because as the country becomes more thickly settled, the increase will be slower. We have an opportunity of examining what weight the objection possesses.

The eastern States are the most thickly inhabited. The greater

* Observations, &c. p. 239.

part of the emigrations from them have been either to other States in New England, or to the State of New York.

In 1750 New England & New York together contained 444,000
In 1790 ditto.. 1,348,942

having more than trebled their numbers in forty years, and increased during all that period, at the rate of more than 5 per cent. upon their original number; and in the compound ratio of nearly three per cent. And as many more persons have emigrated from these States than have come into them from abroad, all this, *and something more*, is their natural increase.

In 1750, Massachusets contained thirty-two persons, and in 1790, about sixty persons to each square mile.

In 1750, Connecticut contained twenty persons, and in 1790, about fifty persons to the square mile.

In 1750, Rhode-Island contained about twenty-three, and in 1790, about fifty-two inhabitants per square mile; so that besides the numerous emigrants these States have sent forth, they have more than doubled their numbers in forty years, and nearly trebled them since they contained twenty persons to each square mile.

* Mr. Jefferson has taken some pains to prove that the inhabitants of Virginia double their numbers once in twenty-seven years and a quarter. He also proves by an ingenious calculation, that

† In 1782, the numbers in Virginia were 567,614
In 1790, the same country, (part of which made the State of Kentuckey) contained.................................. 821,287

giving an increase of $4\frac{96}{100}$, or very nearly 5 per cent. and doubling their numbers, not in twenty-seven years and a quarter as Mr. Jefferson endeavoured to prove, but in less than twenty-one years.

Virginia, (exclusive of Kentuckey) added about 180,000 to its numbers between 1782 and 1790, the period when the numerous emigrations to Kentuckey caused so great a drain upon its population.

‡ In 1780, the number of Militia, West of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, was 11,440, which multiplied by four, gives for the number of inhabitants.. 45,760
In 1790, the same county contained 151,235

those counties having more than trebled their numbers in ten years.

It is to be observed that these facts (and many more of a similar tendency might be adduced,) are drawn from the former and least prosperous state of America; and from periods which were either

* Jefferson's Notes, p. 132. † Ib. p. 128. ‡ Ib. p. 131.

absolutely those of public calamity, or at best, were not those of national prosperity: yet, it is apprehended, they sufficiently prove that the inhabitants of the United States increase, at least as fast, as at the compound ratio of three and a half per cent.—that should foreigners cease to remove there, it would not prevent more than one fifteenth, or one twentieth of this increase; and that there are, as yet, no symptoms of this rate of increase being at all diminished by the crouded population of the country. The United States must contain 18,000,000 of people to equal the average of New England, and 55,000,000 to equal the rate of population in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The causes of this great increase of population, so peculiar to America, might be readily and satisfactorily explained, by a review of the state of manners, society, property, and government in that country. The discussion would, however, be too long for the present paper, and is therefore foreborn.

Calculation of the Present Number of Inhabitants in the United States.

At the end of the year 1790	4,000,000
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	140,000
1791	4,140,000
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	144,900
1792	4,284,900
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	149,971
1793	4,434,871
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	155,110
1794	4,589,981
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	160,649
1795	4,750,630
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	166,172
1796	4,916,802
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	172,088
1797	5,088,890
Increase 1 year at 3½ per cent	166,172

SECTION II.

Of the Territory of the United States.

It appears from the statements in Sec. I. that the increase of inhabitants of the United States, is in the compound ratio of about three and a half per cent. and that at the end of the year 1797, their number is about	5,088,890
The territory of the United States has been usually reckoned, after Mr. Hutchins, as equal to a tract one thousand miles square. This computation, though probably too large, will be followed.	
It gives in acres	640,000,000
From which deduct for water	51,000,000
And there remains of land	589,000,000
Of this quantity it is known that about	220,000,000
are contained in the territory North West of the river Ohio, and is nearly all of it uninhabited.—Of the ...	369,000,000
which remain, it is difficult to form any just estimate as to the proportion of the inhabited and appropriated parts, to those which are not so.	
It is, however, thought reasonable to suppose, that in America, whenever any part of the country has acquired a population of about twenty persons to the square mile, or 150 or 200 acres to a family, that then, the land must there have acquired nearly the average price of cultivated land, and the surplus population will incline to emigrate. Assuming this as a rule, the lands in the United States, so occupied, would, in 1796, be	157,337,664
Remains	211,662,336
a great part of which is, in fact, inhabited in some degree, the remainder is owned by states and individuals, and much of it not for sale.—Add for the North West territory	220,000,000
Lands of all kinds yet to be settled	431,662,336

The increase of the population of the United States, calculated upon the principles established in Sec. I. will, if applied to the settlement of new lands at the rate of twenty persons to each square mile, or thirty-two acres each person, occupy the lands of the United States in the proportions, and at the periods following, viz.—

Year.	Number of Inhabitants.	Acres of Land occupied by the Increase.	Acres of Land remaining unoccupied.
1796	4,916,802		431,662,336
1 Year's Increase.		5,506,816	
1797	5,088,890		426,155,520
10 do.		66,863,712	
1807	7,178,381		359,291,808
10 do.		94,317,856	
1817	10,125,814		264,973,952
10 do.		133,044,704	
1827	14,283,461		131,929,248
7 do.		131,929,248	
about 1834	18,406,150		000,000,000

SECTION III.

Of the Value of Lands.

It has usually been supposed, that the great rise which has taken place in the value of American lands, has been produced by caprice or accident, and not derived from any fixed and certain sources of profit: but it is allowed, that this rise in their value has been constant, and very great, ever since the first settlement of the colonies, and during periods which were very far from being those of public prosperity. Without taking any advantage, however, of the present favourable state of public affairs, it will be attempted to shew by facts, and calculations drawn from the former and least prosperous state of the country, that the great increase in the value of lands is derived from fixed and necessary causes existing in the country, and is, in a great measure, subject to strict calculation.

The following calculation is founded upon these principles, viz.—

1st. It is supposed to be proved in Sec. I. that the inhabitants of the United States increase in the compound ratio of three and a half per cent.

2d. It appears from the same Sec. that at the end of the year 1796 the number of inhabitants in the United States is about 4,916,802.

3d. It appears from the statements in Sec. II. that the quantity of vacant lands, in the United States, is about 431,662,336 acres.

4th. Of consequence, there are in the United States, 1139 persons to each 100,000 acres of new lands.

5th. It is supposed that new lands, on an average, are worth one dollar per acre; and that lands inhabited, at the rate of twenty

persons to the square mile, are worth fourteen dollars, or three guineas per acre.

The following statement, therefore, shews the increasing value of any 100,000,000 acres, (taken equal to the average) upon the principle that the increase of 1139 persons may be applied to the settlement of it, and that as much land as they settle, at the rate of twenty persons to the square mile, is worth fourteen dollars per acre.

Year.	Number of Inhabitants.	Lands Ann. occupied by increase of Inhabitants.	Value of 100,000 acres each Year.	Value per Acre.		The same in Sterling.		
		Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dol.*	*Cts.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
End of 1796	1139		100,000	1	00	0	4	6
Increase	40	1280	16,640					
1797	1179		116,640	1	16	0	5	2½
Increase	41	1312	17,056					
1798	1220		133,696	1	33	0	5	11¼
Increase	42	1344	17,472					
1799	1262		151,168	1	51	0	6	9½
Increase	44	1408	18,304					
1800	1306		169,472	1	69	0	7	4½
Increase	46	1472	19,136					
1801	1352		188,608	1	88	0	8	5½
Increase	47	1504	19,552					
1802	1399		208,160	2	08	0	9	4¼
Increase	49	1568	20,384					
1803	1448		228,544	2	28	0	10	3
Increase	51	1631	21,216					
1804	1499		249,760	2	49	0	11	2½
Increase	52	1664	21,632					
1805	1551		271,392	2	71	0	12	2¼
Increase	54	1728	22,464					
1806	1605		293,856	2	93	0	13	2¼
Increase	56	1792	23,296					
1807	1661		317,152	3	17	0	14	3
1808	1719	1856	341,280	3	41	0	15	4
1809	1779	1920	366,240	3	66	0	16	5½
1810	1841	1984	392,030	3	92	0	17	7½
1815	2186	11,040	535,550	5	35	1	4	0
1820	2596	13,120	706,110	7	06	1	11	9
1825	3083	15,584	908,702	9	08	2	0	8¼
1830	3661	18,784	1,152,894	11	52	2	12	10
1834	4255	19,008	1,400,000	14	0	3	3	0

It is not intended by this statement to convey the idea, that the rise in the value of any particular tract of land, will be in the exact proportion here mentioned. In many important instances in America it has been greater, in others perhaps less.

But it is intended to shew that the increase in the value of American lands is, in its nature, like that of *compound interest;* and that assuming the very moderate ratio of three and a half per cent. for the increase of inhabitants, the general rise in the value of property resulting therefrom, is very far above the profit of capital in any of the ordinary ways of employing it. And it is to be remembered, that these statements being matters of arithmetical calculation, are not to be disproved, except by disproving some of the premises on which they are founded.

It ought also to be remarked, that the statement is burthened by the inclusion of all the lands in the United States, and of course, of many millions which are not now for sale, and will not begin to be settled for many years. It is, therefore, much too moderate, if considered with respect to the lands now in market.

The lowest price at which Congress sell the lands, they offer for sale at two dollars per acre.

The astonishingly low prices of lands in America, have hitherto been occasioned by the want of capital to invest in them. Only a few European capitalists have lately understood the subject; and no body is ignorant of the immense advantages they have derived from it. The great increase of capital in America, together with the investments which Europeans are beginning to make in lands, will probably raise their value far above the rate at which it has increased at any former period.

Such a conclusion results, not unnaturally, from another consideration, which is this:—the price of any commodity whatever may be raised in two ways—either by diminishing the quantity for sale, or by increasing the demand. But the extension of settlements, and the increase of wealth and population, operate at once, in both these ways, upon American lands: not only diminishing the quantity for sale, but increasing the means and eligibility of making further purchases and settlements.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR OFFICERS,

WHOSE DUTIES HAVE CALLED THEM TO EMPLOYMENT UPON OR NEAR THE SCENES OF ANTIENT RENOWN, &c. &c.

Sir,

IN my former letter I pointed out to your notice (with the hope of attracting the notice of others employed within the country) the seat of war, in the North Western quarter of Sicily, where, towards the close of the first shock of hostility between the rival republics of Carthage and Rome, a peace was achieved by the arms of the latter. Upon referring to my portfolio for the materials of a second address upon the subject, which I have already endeavoured to explain in my preceding one, I feel no difficulty in selecting for the scene of action, which I could wish to have described and illustrated, a portion of the Spanish territory. Five years of our lives have now passed away since there began in Spain the contest which no well ordered nature, I believe, has been able to survey, with the interest belonging to it, without shedding, on the one hand, the bitterest tears of sorrow, or glowing with the fiercest feelings of indignation, and on the other, without sympathising with the unconquerable spirit manifested, or joining in the high exultation of its successes. Language can but poorly do the office of telling the bursting sentiments of anger and abhorrence, which the atrocious aggression of France could not fail to excite. It has failed altogether, when called upon to describe the errors of unhappy Spain; full of errors has she been: for who, when he recollects their too powerful causes in the long history of Spanish evil treatment, would wish to declare or point out to notice the faults and failings of the generous nation, which has more than redeemed them all by her noble perseverance? Oh, what has not Spain—peaceable, retired, unoffending Spain, suffered through the cruel lapse of these tedious five years? She has seen her palaces usurped, her cities pillaged, her villages and her hamlets laid in ashes, her daughters insulted, and her sons only spared from unpitying and indiscriminate carnage in order to be swept away into the service of the accursed foe. She has seen all this; she has bled at every pore; she has been panged to the very soul. She was unprepared for any contest. Her strong places were already occupied; her founderies and arsenals were either dilapidated or seized; her military spirit was in decay; every department of her service was neglected or mismanaged; her offices of trust and power were exclusively held by a degenerate and dis-

eased nobility. But the heart of Spain was yet alive, and yet beat with the vigorous pulsations of an immortal nature; while from the vocabulary of her stately and powerful language was expunged the term—*submission*.

We have seen the effects of this fine spirit, which, even while beaten to the ground by the violence of the storm, nourished the elastic principle that rose continually to the pressure. The principle has triumphed over the imposing array of a power apparently overwhelming: yes, Sir, Spain; (and let us bear it in mind, even in this glorious hour, while glowing with the exultation excited by the triumphs of Vittoria) Spain it has been, whose loyalty and whose spirit, by throwing open to the genius and prowess of Lord Wellington her fields and her population, has given to herself and to Europe, hope, victory, and freedom.

Greatly indeed has that consummate Captain availed himself not only of the means thus put into his hands, but of every other, which his judgment had arranged or his genius created. For myself and some few (very few) of my friends, I can safely declare that from the hour Lord Wellington entered his lines before Lisbon I considered the question of his ultimate success as quite settled. From that corner of the Continent, as "a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand *," his force has continued to swell till it has poured itself out over the Peninsula to the refreshment and safety of the nation. But delightful as is the theme of this great modern chieftain's name and character, I must quit it a while in order to recur to the consideration of an exploit performed in Spain, by the most prominent personage of antiquity.

When, (by the long suspended, but, at length, bloody retribution, due to the series of offences committed, Rome had turned against herself the sword, which she had so wickedly and remorselessly urged against the numerous and successive victims of her power and policy) Julius Cæsar exulting from his butcheries in Germany and Gaul, and fresh from his easy expulsion of Pompey out of Italy, had carried his arms into Spain, the first great blow, struck by him there, was against Petreius and Afranius, the lieutenants of his rival †, in the neighbourhood of Ilerda (Lerida).

Those two commanders, committing the provinces of ulterior Spain, and of Lusitania to the care of M. T. Varro, (who however

* 1 Kings, xviii. 44.

† 49 years before the birth of our Saviour.

illustrious as a scholar, seems to have been but a very incapable General), had advanced to that town with a combined force of five legions, five thousand horse, and a crowd of Spanish auxiliaries, drawn chiefly from among the Celteberians.

On the other hand Fabius had been dispatched by Cæsar from Narbonne, first to seize the Pyrennees, and secondly, by advancing, to keep in check the forces of his opponents, until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. The first step of Fabius, we are told, upon arriving in the neighbourhood of Lerida, where the Pompeians were encamped, was to establish (1) TWO BRIDGES OVER THE SICHORIS (the Segre) about four miles* apart, for the purpose of sending his foragers over to the right bank of the river. The same was also done by Afranius from his camp, which was connected with Lerida by a bridge, so that skirmishes daily happened between the parties thus employed. These skirmishes appear to have grown in character and extent, as we find Fabius sending over no less than two legions for the protection of his foragers. The number of the troops, the weight of the cattle and horses, and the force of the stream, all combined to destroy, upon this occasion, the bridge; the fragments of which, borne down the river, speedily informed his enemy of the disaster. To attack the two legions (thus cut off by the destruction of, I presume, the *lower* bridge) Afranius and Petreius immediately passed from their camp through Lerida, four of their legions and all their cavalry. To sustain the efforts of this very superior force was the part of Plancus, under whom were the two Cæsarean legions, until Fabius, with much expedition, came up to their assistance with the remainder of his forces over the further and remaining bridge. The affair then terminated, and each party retired to its camp.

Two days after this Cæsar himself arrived with 900 horse. Immediately ordering the broken bridge to be restored, and leaving as a guard to it and to the camp six cohorts (a legion), he drew up his whole force in three lines, and advanced towards the enemy, in order to offer them battle, (æquo loco) in a place mutually favourable. Afranius also drew out his, and (in medio colle sub constitet) halted (2) ON THE MIDDLE OF THE HILL near his camp. At a distance of 600 paces (950 yards) from the BOTTOM OF THE HILL, Cæsar, seeing

* The Roman mile (it may here be observed, as precision in the distances will be very necessary) contained 1610 of our yards. At the period of the warfare described above, the Roman legion may be estimated at about (or rather less than) 5000 men.

the intention of Afranius not to go far from his camp, resolved to entrench himself. This he did under the cover of his two first lines, by the laborious exertion of the third, and by drawing a ditch of fifteen feet deep (3) ROUND THE SPOT selected for the purpose. On the third day after the commencement of this daring measure, he completed his defences by the construction of a rampart, the materials of part of which were necessarily brought from some distance, and marched into it the legion which had been left for the protection of the former camp. We now reach some description (chapter 43) which seems to prove that the camp of the Pompeians did not absolutely touch or lean upon Lerida: for, "there was between that town and (4) THE HILL WHERE WAS PITCHED THE CAMP OF AFRANIUS AND PETREIUS, a plain or open space of about 300 paces (425 yards) in the middle of which arose a (5) SMALL ELEVATION OF GROUND." To seize and fortify this spot became a marked object with Cæsar, as he would thus cut off his enemies from the town, the bridge, and their magazines, which were collected in Lerida. The attempt was repulsed; the Cæsareans driven back TO THE NEXT HILL (in proximum collem). The Afranians, in their too eager pursuit, were, in their turn, compelled to take refuge under THE WALLS OF LERIDA. (17) HERE THE PLACE WAS ABRUPT AND STEEP ON EACH SIDE, but it afforded A WIDTH OF FACE upon which three cohorts (about 2,500 men) might be drawn up. From it the troops of Afranius were enabled to engage with advantage their adversaries. Opposite to this commanding spot, it should seem, (8) WAS A GENTLE ACCLIVITY OF ABOUT 400 PACES (600 yards) upon which the Cæsareans formed themselves. The battle was fed on both sides from the town and from Cæsar's camp respectively, until considerable forces were engaged in a very close and sharp action for five hours. By a desperate effort on the part both of his cavalry and his legionian troops, Cæsar was enabled to extricate his men, when he retired to his camp. The rising ground, the original object of attack, remained in the hands of the Afranians, and was fortified by them.

A new scene now opens; for Cæsar informing us (which he had not done before, and which indeed is not quite reconcileable with his story hitherto told) (9) that HIS CAMP WAS BETWEEN THE CINGA (the modern Cinca, which coming from more to the West unites with the Segre at Mequinenza, about twenty miles below Lerida) and the Sichoris; where by the rupture of his two bridges over the latter, he found himself confined to a space of about thirty miles.

He was in fact completely cut off from his supplies on every side, and from his reinforcements, expected by him from Gaul. The description of his condition, too long to be here transcribed, is contained in chapter 48. The inundation which had occasioned this disaster, continued for many days, while the Pompeians, in the meantime, were enjoying the utmost abundance. An ineffectual attempt was made to re-establish the bridges; but the enemy upon the opposite, or left bank, were in too great force to permit their construction. An immense convoy, protected by a party of cavalry and bowmen were on their way from Gaul to Cæsar; but upon their arrival at the Segre, they found themselves stopped by its swollen waters. Afranius, with three legions and all his cavalry, fell upon this body, which, somewhat incredibly, is described as dispersing and flying into (10) THE ADJACENT MOUNTAINS, with little comparative loss. The situation of Cæsar was now in the highest degree distressful and perilous. To extricate himself he had recourse to the following expedient. He ordered the troops to construct vessels* similar to those which he had observed to be in use among the British upon his invasion of their country. The keel and ribs consisted of light wood and twigs, covered over with skins. A number of these slender embarkations were conveyed, by night, in carts, to a spot twenty-two miles from (above) his camp. The troops were carried over, the place fortified for the head of a bridge, and the bridge itself completed in two days. He thus not only re-established his communications, &c. but he surprized and cut off unexpectedly some of the enemy's foraging parties. A change of fortune so material is then described to have taken place, as to occasion the defection of the Spanish provinces from the cause of his opponent, as well as the utter consternation and despair of his enemies themselves.

We have already seen that the talents for stratagem and engineering, of which Cæsar was so justly proud, had enabled him to construct his bridge over the Segre at the distance of twenty-two miles above his camp. The great circuit, however, which his cavalry were obliged to make, when employed in foraging, &c. in order to avail themselves of its service, induced him to attempt the gigantic project of diverting the waters of the river in such a manner

* They may still be seen occasionally upon the waters of Wales, which in this instance, as in many others, continue to be essentially British. Their name of Coracle, however, is no longer "germane to the matter," as pitched canvas is now adopted instead of the leather (corium) formerly in use.

as to render it fordable. This object he proposed to effect by (11) DIGGING A NUMBER OF CHANNELS, thirty feet deep each; but while he was eagerly engaged in the work, Afranius and Petreius alarmed at the growing difficulties of their situation, resolved to carry the war into Celtiberia (the modern Arragon) beyond the Ebro, by building a bridge across it at Octogesa (perhaps Mequinenza, where the Segre and Cinca flow with their united streams into that great river). The bridge was established nearly at the same time that a ford was found by Cæsar. The two parties were soon therefore in full motion. The Pompeians, leaving two legions in Lerida, were marching on the left of the Segre, while the cavalry of Cæsar were pressing and harassing their rear. The legionary troops of the latter now demanded to be led on to the pursuit, nor did Cæsar hesitate to commit them to the perils of the passage by a dubious and difficult ford. Their zeal and practised activity advanced them with such rapidity, that in the course of twelve hours they had overtaken their retreating foe, who, terrified by a pursuit so energetic, as well as worn out by the fatigue of continual skirmishes with the cavalry, resolved to (12) HALT IN A MOUNTAINOUS SPOT, (at about five miles distance*) where some release from the attacks of the latter might be hoped for. Five miles further, beyond this halting place of Afranius, and an adjoining hill occupied by Cæsar, was, if I rightly understand the narrative, (13) ANOTHER PIECE OF DIFFICULT GROUND, directly in the line of the Pompeians march. To gain this, therefore, was not only an important but a decisive object to both parties; and in the war of legs, which consequently ensued, Cæsar was fortunate or dexterous enough to succeed. Having gained upon the summit of this (14) GREAT AND ROUGH PIECE OF ROCKY GROUND AN OPEN SPACE SUFFICIENT for his purpose, he drew up his troops with the view of intercepting the enemy, who, on their part, seizing a hill in the neighbourhood, made an ineffectual push to occupy (15) THE VERY HIGHEST MOUNTAIN, then in sight.

Thus cut off from the Ebro, pressed by a superior cavalry, in want of provisions, and only able to procure water at the expense of incessant skirmishes, while the power of moving at all from their present position was restricted to returning to Lerida, or to hazarding a march to Tarragona, the Lieutenants of Pompey found them-

* To what have these five miles reference? Does Cæsar mean that the hills or mountains were five miles from Lerida, or from the spot where he overtook Afranius?

selves reduced to the sad necessity of attempting to re-measure their steps without any very certain prospects of extrication before them. A mutiny with their troops, a treaty with Cæsar, and their final submission to him followed; while the consequences of a victory so bloodless gave to the conqueror all the Spains, and allowed him to turn his face towards the east without the fear of any interruption from behind him.

I have marked and numbered all the features of country which the description of Cæsar appeared to me to render necessary, in order to understand the course of his narrative. A visitant upon the spot and in the neighbourhood, if such there should be found, would find, I trust, data from what is here written, sufficient to guide him to a competent illustration of a campaign so remarkable for the fertility of resource displayed by Cæsar. In my own opinion, this man's talents, acquirements, and fortunate opportunity for their exhibition, yet remain unrivalled. In his contests with his countrymen he has obtained and deserves the praise of clemency; but with respect to the people of other countries, he was, like all his countrymen, a bloody and remorseless villain, who, in order to further his views or establish his renown, was as reckless of human lives as a desperate gamester is of the counters with which he marks the progress of the game. I will conclude these few pages with observing, that the resemblance between the commentaries of Cæsar, and the recent French bulletins, is as striking as it is amusing. The same assumption of pure motives; the same display of unoffending mildness on their own part, contrasted with the unprincipled provocation of their adversaries; the same adoption of the cause of the vanquished, in order to pick a quarrel with other states; the same affectation of facility in their military achievements, and the same insolent tone of taking it for granted that opposition must be criminal, wherever they are opposed; may all be found in the compositions of the Gaul and of the Roman. I mean not, however, to compare with the Roman the French people; but in favour of the latter I must observe, that, if they be inferior in dignity and policy, they stand absolved from the atrocious and systematic wickedness and cruelty, at least in a degree, by which the former were so eminently characterized.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

The Pursuit.

BY MRS. JOHN PHILIPPART,

Author of "MUSCOVY," &c. &c.

WHEN Gallic bands in tumult fled
From Burgos castled town,
Britannia raised her stately head,
And o'er the lands her children led
To glory and renown!

'Twas then the fleet and bold hussar
Drew forth his shining brand,
Followed the still receding war,
While Gallia's conscripts fled afar
On Ebro's bloody strand.

'Twas then the warm and mounting blood,
Which glides through March's * veins,
The Gallic sabre firm withstood
On the green banks of Ebro's flood
And on Castilian plains.

And how will glow that lady's † face,
The wife and mother fair,
When fame her March's deeds shall grace,
And garlands on his temples place
To bloom and flourish there.

There princely ‡ Orange, young and brave,
A grateful country's pride,
Laid many a foe in honour's grave,
And parried many a deadly glaive,
On Ebro's willowed side.

* After the evacuation of Burgos, that gallant and distinguished nobleman, the Earl of March, had a very narrow escape: in pursuing with the hussars, his Lordship got among the rear of the enemy; an officer attacked him, and levelled a tremendous blow with his sabre; he avoided it by dexterously throwing himself back on the saddle; it fell on the horse's neck, and wounded him severely; an English Dragoon, in the meantime, cut down the Frenchman.

† Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond.

‡ The Prince of Orange, in full pursuit of the retreating enemy, had likewise an escape. A French Dragoon fired his musket, but fortunately missed his Highness:

And when the Gallic soldier's ball
  Assailed his valued life,
Each British hand at duty's call
  Bath'd in the life-blood of the Gaul
    Amidst that sanguined strife.

Oh young and noble! brave and good!
  The glory of his race!
True to the sacred Nassau blood,
The warrior youth the foe withstood,
  And followed up the chase.

Beloved and honoured in the field,
  And in the fight a host;
The princely Orange scorns to yield,
Or safety seek beneath a shield,
  Or ever quit his post.

In war's high toil or peaceful guise
  The gallant youth shall shine;
And daily in renown arise
Before admiring Europe's eyes,
  To grace his honoured line.

THE BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

A HASTY SKETCH,

BY WM. THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

HARK! the deep mouth'd cannon's sound
Tells the list'ning world around
Marmont's vanquish'd! Victory's won!
By our glorious Wellington.
Oh! may some bard, like Scott*, relate
His deeds in arms, so nobly great;
That, to do justice to his name,
The poet ought to share his fame!

the Dragoon was instantly dispatched. The escape of his Highness delighted every one, for that gallant and excellent Prince is the idol of the British army:—in his manners a perfect Englishman, and by his gallantry and amiable temper, he has endeared himself to the soldiery.

* Walter Scott.

Yet still my bosom warmly glows,
When ENGLAND triumphs o'er her foes;
And wishes, though in humble lays,
To celebrate my country's praise!
MARMONT, in numbers proud and strong,
Drove the fierce tide of war along,
To crush on SALAMANCA's plain,
At one great blow, the hopes of Spain!
Or else, perhaps, he thought to shield
The phantom king * who dared the field;
And thus to save the TYRANT's race,
He met his own and GAUL's disgrace.
The BRITISH CHIEF, with piercing eye,
Saw when to retrogade—not fly—
And thus deceiv'd the sanguine foe,
Who rush'd on fate, defeat, and woe!
For at the word, the BRITONS turn,
And while their bosoms nobly burn,
STRANGERS to every thought of fear,
They trample on the GALLIC spear;
Renew the deeds that CRESSY saw,
And turn at once the tide of war!
In dreadful charge the BRITISH VAN
Bore down whole squadrons, horse and man.
From hill to hill, pursued, they run,
Like shadows chased before the sun!
Fetlock'd in gore, the VICTORS prest
On many a gallant Frenchman's breast,
Who might have lived, in happier times,
Exempt from BUONAPARTE's crimes:
But now in mangled heaps they lie,
Cursing their TYRANT ere they die,
Who dragg'd them from their native plain,
To perish for his cause in SPAIN!
The TORMES, once a limpid flood,
Red with the slaughter, swell'd with blood,
And join'd the DOURO to the SEA,
Proclaiming ENGLAND's VICTORY!
While PORTUGAL may fondly say,
She shar'd the honours of the day,

* Joseph Buonaparte.

When by the British Hero led
Her sons, with Britons, nobly bled!
Long time the work of Death was done,
Nor ceased but with the setting sun;
When shelter'd by the gloom of night,
The routed Foe urged on his flight.—
Next morn (our victory complete)
The Eagles saw at Wellesley's feet,
With countless prisoners in his train,
And thousands breathless on the plain!
All the proud Leaders of the Foe
Are captives, wounded, or laid low;
While Spanish hills and vallies ring,
Blessing England's Prince and King,
Who sent their Hero to sustain
Th' invaded Monarchy of Spain.

What meeds for Wellington in store?
Whose brows were laurel crown'd before,
In every clime! on every shore!
Our Edwards mighty in renown,
And Henry fam'd in story,
Marlb'rough, who shook the Gallic Crown,
Did not surpass your glory!
They fill'd of Fame the brightest page;
You live the Hero of your age:
The Nation's boundless Gratitude's your own,
With honours trebled from the British Throne!
England beheld the wave to Nelson yield;
As he the Ocean, you command the Field.

SPAIN, &c.
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
Cabo Ortegal
C.S. Finisterre
BISCAY
ALAVA
Montpelier
Zaragoza
Barcelona
Tarragona
C. Tortosa
MADRID
CUENCA
LA MANCHA
BEIRA
K. of ALGARVE
K. of SEVILLE
Lagos
Cadiz
Malaga
Cartagena
MAJORCA
MINORCA
BALEARIC ISLANDS
IVICA
C. Espartel
Tangier
Algier
British Miles

CAMPAIGNS IN THE PENINSULA.

[Continued from page 535.]

THE head-quarters of Marshal Victor, after he returned from his movement in favour of Soult to his former position, were at Truxillo: Cuesta was on his left flank, having his head-quarters at Fuente del Maestro, and his advance at Calemonte, on the Guadiana, a league from Merida. Sir Arthur formed a plan for cutting off the enemy's retreat by a movement through Castello Branco and Placentia to the bridge of Almarez; this he relinquished, partly because it did not coincide with Cuesta's opinion, and also because he found it impossible to prevail upon that General to choose a secure position, or to concentrate his army, which was distributed, with so little judgment, in an open country, that if Victor had ventured to attack it, an easier victory might have been obtained than that of Medellin. The French have seldom suffered such opportunities to pass by, and Sir Arthur was very apprehensive that the army, which had been raised with such exertions, would be defeated and dispersed before he could possibly effect a junction with it. Victor, however, was content to forego this advantage, rather than risk the danger of being cut off from Madrid by such an operation as Sir Arthur had meditated; he broke up, therefore, at the beginning of June, and retreated across the Tagus at Almara; Cuesta followed, but without obtaining any advantage over him in his retreat, and sufficiently fortunate that the French Marshal was in too much fear of a better army, to profit by the want of discipline in the Spaniards, and the want of skill in their commanders. When Sir Arthur had given up his original plan, in consequence of Cuesta's incapacity, it was concerted that he should join that General at Badajos. Victor's retreat rendered this unnecessary, and it was then agreed that he should advance, as he had at first proposed, by way of Placentia. The army of La Mancha at this time, consisting of 16,000 foot, and 1300 horse, was under Venegas, subject however to Cuesta's orders. This was the side on which the French were most exposed; Albuquerque, by one operation, though it had only partially succeeded, had retarded the plans of the enemy for more than a month, and, had he not been withheld by the positive orders of men who were unworthy to control him, there is every reason for believing that he would have prevented many of the disasters which afterwards occurred. His patriotism was undoubted; no man, indeed, more passionately loved his country; his military talents were superior to those of any other of the Spanish Generals, after the death of Reding, Romana,

perhaps, alone excepted; and when these moral advantages concurred, his high rank and illustrious family ought to have been considered as circumstances to recommend him, giving him, as they would have done, additional claim to the respect of the army and people. With both he was exceedingly popular, especially among the La Manchans. Mr. Frere, who estimated the merits of the Duke as they deserved, was desirous that he should have the command in La Mancha, and suggested it to Cuesta. Unhappily Mr. Frere's advice was rejected, and this may be considered as a prime cause of the failure of the campaign. It had, at first, been doubted whether the French would make any thing more than a shew of resistance on this side of Madrid, and a plan was proposed for menacing their retreat, and the rear of the metropolis, by detaching a considerable Spanish corps through the Puerto de Arenas to Avila, Arevalo, and Segovia. Such a movement, it was thought, would compel the enemy either to retreat, or to detach a force of correspondent magnitude, and thus a material advantage would be afforded to the British army, which, when concentrated, amounted only to 20,000 men. Cuesta had about 38,000 men, well armed, but ill disciplined, and ill clothed, which in their state of discipline, was an evil of more consequence than may immediately be obvious. The intruder, with 9000 of his guards, and the greater part of the garrison of Madrid, had joined Sebastiani's army in La Mancha, and attempted to bring Venegas to action; but finding this in vain, they left 200 men to defend Toledo against him, and prepared to bring their whole disposeable force, consisting of about 50,000, against the united Spanish and British armies. But the Spanish army was in such a state that little could be expected from its cooperation; a far smaller force would, under such circumstances, be of greater assistance, both as being more manageable, and more likely to follow the example and catch the spirit of their better disciplined allies. If, therefore, a large detachment of these troops, by moving towards Segovia, could draw off a body of the French to watch them, they would render infinitely more service by such a diversion than could be expected from them in the field. For this reason such a movement was advised both by Sir Arthur and Mr. Frere. There was another reason which made the Junta wish to see Cuesta's army diminished, and which is characteristic of that imbecile body. A suspicion had for some time prevailed that Cuesta had not forgiven his arrest, and that same temper which led him to those violent measures which had provoked that act of vigour, would tempt him to take some serious vengeance whenever

it was in his power. This, it was thought, was more to be apprehended now than at any former time, because the army which his rival, Blake, commanded, had just at this time been shamefully dispersed, and thus the great obstacle to such a project was removed. The Junta were afraid to supersede Cuesta, even if they knew whom to appoint in his place, and they were afraid even to propose this measure of detaching a part of his army, under a commander of sufficient popularity to oppose his designs; but it was not doubted that if such a measure was proposed by the British General, as a military plan, they would joyfully accede to it. Cuesta was wronged by these suspicions: he was obstinate, untractable, and unfit for command; but a right honest man, and one who, from a sense of duty, as well as from his natural courage, would at any time have laid down his life for the service of Spain. Sir Arthur, whose head-quarters were at Placentia, went on the 10th of July to confer with the Spanish General at Almarez: 14,000 of the Spaniards were at this time stationed at the Puento del Arzobispo; the remainder were about two miles from the bridge of Almarez, encamped under the pass of Miravete. Victor had taken up a position upon the Alberche, near Talavera. There Sir Arthur stated his opinion, they ought to be attacked by the united force of the Allies; but that it would be desirable to detach a corps of 10,000 towards Avila, to turn their right. Cuesta approved of the proposal, but desired that they might be British troops. To this Sir Arthur replied, that the British army, to act with advantage, must act in a body; and the Spaniards could better spare such a detachment, being indeed more numerous than was either necessary for the operations on the Alberche, or convenient, considering their state of discipline. These representations were lost upon Cuesta, who probably estimated his own importance by the number of men under his command; he refused to make any large detachment, but offered to send two battalions of infantry, and a few cavalry to join Sir Robert Wilson's Portuguese brigade, and march upon Arenas, and thence to Escalona, in communication with the left of the British army. Had Sir Arthur's advice been followed, it was his intention to have recommended the Duke of Albuquerque to the command; but it was the fate of Spain to be almost always deprived of the services of this brave and able General by the jealousy of meaner minds*.

* Edinburgh Annual Register—a work of most inestimable value and importance, containing subjects of great interest to all classes; and conducted with impartiality and classical elegance.

In pursuance of the arrangement concerted at this interview, the British army broke up from Placentia on the 17th and 18th of July, and formed a junction with Cuesta on the 20th, at Oropesa. Sir Robert Wilson marched from his position on the Tietar on the 15th, and reached Escalona on the 23d, threatening Madrid on that side, from which he was a few leagues distant. Venegas had been directed to break up from Madrilejos at the same time as the British army, march by Tembleque and Ocana, cross the Tagus by the ford at Fuente Duenas, and advance to Arganda, so to threaten Madrid, which would then be within a few hours march. Had this plan been followed, either a considerable body of French must have been detached against Venegas, or he would have entered the capital without resistance. Sir Arthur was destined throughout the campaign to have his well-formed plans continually frustrated by the grossest misconduct on the part of those from whom he looked for the most cordial co-operation. On the 22d the combined armies moved from Oropesa, and the advanced-guard attacked Victor's rear-guard, which was drawn up in order of battle, upon a plain about a league from Talavera. Their right-wing was turned by Brigadier-General Anson, and the Duke of Albuquerque attacked them in front, and drove them back; they retreated to a position upon the Alberche, a league beyond the town, and the combined armies advanced, and encamped that night in the vineyards and olive-grounds between the town and the French. Sir Arthur had a narrow escape this day; while he was reconnoitring, a three-pound shot was fired at him, with so good an aim, that it cut a bough from a tree close to his head. He determined to attack the enemy the following morning, and bring Victor to action before he was joined by Sebastiani and the intruder. The columns were formed for this purpose at an early hour, and at five in the morning they received orders to march; but these orders were countermanded, not more to the surprise and disappointment of the army than to the vexation of the General. Cuesta insisted upon delaying the attack till the following day. So unaccountable was this conduct, that one of the reasons which have been assigned for it was, that he scrupled at fighting upon a Sunday. Whatever his reasons were, they have never been explained, and probably were not more valid than this would have been: but thus the opportunity was let pass; for when, on the morning of the 24th, he was ready to give battle, it appeared that Victor, profiting by the precious time which had been given him, had decamped during the night,

and retired to St. Ollala, and from thence towards Torrejos, to effect that meditated junction which Sir Arthur's measures would have frustrated. The retreat of the enemy surprised Cuesta as much as if his own procrastination had not deprived Spain of the victory, which measures more prompt would have secured. The British General expected that this would be the consequence of so ill-timed a delay; and the disappointment was the more grievous to him because he could not pursue the French. From the hour in which he entered Spain he had never been able to procure any means of transport; for the baggage of individuals he required none, only for provisions, ammunition, money, and military stores, things indispensible for an army. These were not to be obtained. The country was in a state of total disorganization, and what was more extraordinary, the government seemed to be totally ignorant of this, and to suppose that nothing more was required of it than to issue edicts, which would be carried into effect as if things were in their ordinary course. This inconvenience was so severely felt, that Sir Arthur, before he left Placentia, informed Cuesta it would be impossible for him to undertake any farther operations after their arrangements against Victor should have been carried into effect, unless the necessary means of transport were supplied.

This declaration had been made as early as the 16th: a week had now elapsed, the evil continued the same, nor had there been the slightest effort to remedy it; and the evil was not alone, for from the same causes the troops were now in actual want of provisions. The Spanish Commissariat was in the most deplorable state, and that of the British army, which was yet far from being in a good one, could effect nothing in a country where they exerted no authority themselves, and the government would exert none for them. The evil was aggravated by the junction of two such large armies, in a country which had scarcely ever been without troops, to exhaust it during the preceding twelvemonths. When the people of the two combined armies became, as it were, competitors for food, the inhabitants naturally preferred their own countrymen: it was afterwards discovered also, that with a stupid selfishness, which admits neither of justification or excuse, they concealed the greater part of their stores from both. Thus painfully circumstanced, Sir Arthur could not proceed. He conceived also that the engagement which he had formed with Cuesta was completely fulfilled by the removal of Victor from the Alberche; for if advantages were duly taken of that movement, it gave the Spanish General possession of

the course of the Tagus, and opened the communication with La Mancha and Venegas. He halted from absolute necessity, and he determined even to return to Portugal, if he were not properly supplied. Cuesta appeared fully sensible of the propriety of this determination, and trusting that good fortune would put him in possession of Madrid, which now seemed just within his reach, and thus put an end to the difficulties which embarrassed him, he having means of transport in abundance, advanced four leagues in pursuit of Victor, to the village of Bravo; Sir Arthur, meantime, moving two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, under General Sherbrooke, across the Alberche to Casalegas, to keep up the communication with Cuesta and with Sir Robert Wilson. Joseph Buonaparte left Madrid on the 23d, and halted that night at Naval-carnero, designing to form a junction with Victor at Casalegas, and to order Sebastiani there as soon as that General, in pursuance of his instructions, should have returned from Consuegra and Madrilejos, where he was watching Venegas, to Toledo. Another object which he had in view was to check Sir Robert Wilson, whose force he supposed to be considerably greater than it was, and of whose enterprising spirit the French stood in great fear. But Victor, who was well informed of the plans of his enemies, and had retreated in time to avoid an action in which he must have been defeated, perceived, that if he fell back upon Naval Carnero, to join the intruder, it would be easy to interpose between them and Sebastiani, in which case the junction of their whole force in this quarter would be rendered exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Apprizing Joseph, therefore, of his movements, he retreated to the left bank of the Guadarama, at its confluence with the Tagus near Toledo. Sebastiani reached that city the same day, and the intruder, marching to the same point, fixed his head-quarters at Vargas, two leagues distant, so that the whole force which he could bring against the Allies was now united. It consisted of 45,000 men, after 3000 were left to defend Toledo. They resolved immediately, now that this grand object was effected, to act upon the offensive, and on the next day they began their march to Torrijos. Cuesta had by this time advanced to St. Olalla. He there learnt that Victor had turned off towards Toledo, and so far was he from divining the obvious intent of such a movement, that he supposed the French were in full retreat, and that he had nothing to do but to pursue them. From some strange misconception too, he supposed the English were about to follow him; they were very short of provisions and

means of conveyance, he informed his own government, but he was doing all in his power to persuade them of the necessity of putting themselves in motion. He thus deceived himself and his government, instead of making efforts to supply the wants of the English army, or assisting them with his own means of transport. These he possessed in sufficient quantity; and it was discovered, when too late, that food in abundance might have been procured, had proper means been used for obtaining it. In the morning of the 25th, Cuesta dispatched intelligence that he was in pursuit of the French; in the evening he discovered that he was in some danger of being attacked by them, and on the following day his outposts were attacked in Torrijos, and driven in. General Zayas advanced with the van-guard to meet the French; he was attacked by Latour Maubourg, and the French advanced-guard, and suffered considerable loss; but Zayas was a good officer, and maintained his ground against superior numbers, while he sent to require support. Albuquerque had requested that his division might be the first sent to support the van-guard, either in case of its attacking the enemy or being attacked. While Cuesta made arrangements for the retreat of the whole army beyond the Alberche, he advanced time enough to save Zayas from a complete rout, and the army from the utter defeat which would have resulted from it.—The van-guard was flying at the moment when he arrived; he charged the enemy, checked them, and gave the van time to form again, and fall back in good order. But for this timely success the whole army would have been dispersed, for all the artillery and baggage were in the streets of St. Olalla; carts of bread were there also, blocking up the way; the commissaries had taken flight, and the men, catching that panic which want of order in an army never fails to occasion on the first approach of danger, had begun to throw away their arms, that they might neither be encumbered with them in running away, nor supposed to be soldiers if they were overtaken. Albuquerque would have pursued his success had he not been compelled to retreat by repeated orders from the Commander-in-Chief, at the moment when he was about to attack a disheartened enemy, with troops confident in their own courage and in the skill of their leaders, and heated by the advantage which they had gained. He had, however, done much in saving the army, for never were movements conducted in a more wretched and disorderly manner. Saved from that total dispersion which must have ensued had not Albuquerque checked the French in their career,

the Spanish army retreated twenty miles from St. Olalla to the Alberche unmolested, and crossed the river, thus again forming a junction with the British. Cuesta thought it very unlikely that the enemy would venture to attack them here: there was a report that they had detached 15,000 men towards Madrid, and this strengthened his opinion. In fact, had Venegas performed his part of the concerted operations, either this must have been done by the French, or Madrid would have fallen into the hands of the patriots. But though this General was under Cuesta's orders, and had been instructed how to act in pursuance of the plan arranged with Sir Arthur Wellesley, counter orders were sent him by the Supreme Junta; and he, obeying these orders, disconcerted the whole arrangement, by employing himself in a useless cannonade of Toledo; thus leaving Madrid to the enemy, and permitting the French to bring their whole force against the Allies. Sir Arthur, as soon as the Spaniards fell back to the Alberche, expected a general action, and immediately prepared for it, recalling General Sherbrooke from Casalegas to his station in the line. The position which he chose extended rather more than two miles. The British army was on the left; here the ground was open, and commanded by a height, upon which a division of infantry was stationed, under Major-General Hill. Still further upon the left was a range of mountains, separated from the height by a valley about three hundred fathoms wide, and here a ravine, running from north to south, covered the left and centre of the position, and terminated at the beginning of the olive grounds on the right. The valley was not occupied, because it was commanded by the height, and because the mountains were thought too distant to be of any importance in the expected battle. The right, consisting of Spaniards, extended immediately in front of Talavera, down to the Tagus; this part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road, leading from the town to the bridge of Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of the chapel of Nuestra Sonora del Prado, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in like manner; the town itself was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish foot formed in two lines behind the banks on the road which led to the position of the British. In the centre between the allied armies was a commanding spot, on which the British had begun to construct a redoubt. Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell was posted here with a division of infantry, and General

Cotton's brigade of dragoons, with some Spanish cavalry in the open ground in the rear. When General Sherbrooke was recalled from Casalegas, General Mackenzie was left with a division of infantry and a brigade of horse as an advanced-post near Casa de Salinas, in a wood on the right of the Alberche, which covered the left of the British army. About two in the afternoon of the 27th the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank; Victor forded the Alberche, and before General Mackenzie's division could be withdrawn, it was attacked by very superior forces, under Generals La Pisse and Chaudron Rousseau. The British suffered considerably; but they withdrew in perfect order, and took their place in the line. Meantime the other divisions of the French crossed the Alberche, and advanced within cannon-shot of the Allied army — They cannonaded the left of the British position, and attacked the Spanish infantry with their horse, hoping to break through and win the town; but they were bravely withstood and finally repulsed. The action ceased a little before nine at night. Victor had marked the height on which General Hill was posted; this he considered to be the key of the position, and thought that if he could beat the English from thence, it would be impossible for them to maintain the field afterwards. This might best be done during the night: he, therefore, ordered Ruffin to attack the hill with three regiments, Vilatte to support him, and La Pisse to make a feint upon the centre of the Allied armies, which might serve as a diversion. The attack was made soon after night had closed; for a moment it was successful, and the enemy got possession of the height: they were unable to maintain it. General Hill instantly attacked them with the bayonet, and recovered the post. At midnight the attempt was repeated, and failed again: according to the French accounts, one of the regiments destined for this service lost its way, owing to the darkness, and another was impeded by the ravine. Both sides suffered considerably at this well-contested point. The armies lay upon the field, the cavalry with their horses' bridles round their arms; but there was little rest during the night; both sides were on the alert and alarm, and in different parts of the field the videttes of each army were sometimes fired on by their own countrymen, being mistaken for enemies. Whole battalions of the enemy got into the English line, some crying that they were Spaniards, some that they were German deserters: the trick was soon discovered, and, in the reception which they met with, it is not unlikely that many a poor German, who really intended to desert, lost his

life. These night-engagements were carried on with the most determined fury; the men, after they had discharged their muskets, frequently closed, and beat out each other's brains with the butt-end. The French had ascertained in the course of the evening, that any attack upon the town, posted as the Spaniards were, was hopeless; that the centre also was very strong, both from the rugged ground and the olive yards which covered it, and the works which had been thrown up there. The left was the most practicable point of attack, and the difficulty of carrying that they had severely experienced. Here, however, they made a third attempt at day-break, with three regiments, under General Ruffin, advancing in close columns. The enemy proceeded triumphantly, as they supposed, nearly to the summit; there they were again charged, and again beaten back; but they fell back in good order. Sir Arthur, for the further security of this post, now sent two brigades of horse into the valley on the left. Albuquerque had at this time been ordered by the Spanish Commander to go with his cavalry to a place near the town, where it was not only impossible for them to act, but there was not even room for them, the ground being thickly wooded. That able General ventured on this occasion to act from his own judgment: observing that the English cavalry were charged by very superior numbers, he hastened to support them, and his opportune arrival enabled them to occupy the position. Cuesta perceived the advantage of this movement, and suffered the Duke to choose his own ground, who accordingly took the post of danger with the English horse. To annoy this body, the French sent their riflemen to the heights on the left of the valley; thus occupying the ground which Sir Arthur had supposed beyond the bounds to which the action would extend. It proved of no advantage to them, for Cuesta, marking the movement, dispatched Camp-Marshal Don Luis Bassecourt against them with the fifth division of Spanish infantry, and dislodged them with great loss. About eleven, the enemy having been baffled in all their attempts, intermitted the attack, rested their troops, and, it is said, cooked their dinners upon the field. Wine and a little bread were served out to the British troops. A brook which flows into the Tagus separated the French and English in one part of the field, and during this pause, men of both armies went there to drink, as if a truce had been established. About noon Victor ordered a general attack along the whole of the line. His own three divisions were to attack the hill once more; Sebastiani was to form

his first division in two lines, on the left of La Pisse; Leval, with a brigade just then arriving from Aranjuez, to be stationed to the left of the first division, a little in the rear; still further to the left, Milhaud, with his division of dragoons, was to observe Talavera; Latour Maubourgh's division of infantry, and Merlin's division of light-horse formed in the rear of Victor, to support his corps, and advance into the open ground now occupied by him, as soon as he should have won the hill. The reserve was placed in a third line, behind Sebastiani's corps. From the moment this general attack commenced, the firing of musketry was heard on all sides, like the roll of a drum, with scarcely a moment's interruption during the remainder of the day, and the deeper sound of a heavy cannonade rising above it like thunder. The operations of the French were deranged by a blunder of Leval's division, which they attribute to the ruggedness of the ground, and the impossibility of preserving the line among the olive trees and vines. Instead of forming in *echellon* in the rear, it advanced to the front, and before it had finished deploying it was attacked. Leval, say the French, formed a square, and in his turn attacked the enemy with such success, that a whole English regiment surrendered and grounded its arms, when the Colonel of the regiment to which it had surrendered was unhappily killed: his men made a retrograde movement, and the English found themselves at liberty, with the loss of only 100 prisoners. The truth contained in this story is, that Leval's division was beaten from its station; Sebastiani sent a brigade to its support, and it fell back to the ground which it was designed to occupy. This occasioned some delay. When the line was formed, Sebastiani's corps waited till Victor's had begun the attack. La Pisse first crossed the ravine, supported by Latour Maubourgh's cavalry, and by two batteries, each of eight pieces of cannon. Vilatte threatened the hills and covered the cavalry, and Ruffin, skirting the great chain of mountains, endeavoured to turn the flank of the British army. The attack upon the hill was exceedingly formidable, but, like all the former, it failed. La Pisse was mortally wounded, his men were driven back, and Victor himself rallied them, and brought them once more to the contested point; their retrograde movement had exposed Sebastiani's right, and there also the French suffered considerably. While Victor led his troops once more to the foot of that hill which had so often been fatal to the assailants, Vilatte with the columns in the valley advanced to his support. General An-

son's brigade, consisting of the 1st German light dragoons, and the 23d dragoons, with General Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry, were ordered to charge them. The French formed in two solid squares: they were protected by a deep ditch, which was not seen till the horses were close to it, and they kept up a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry. This was the most destructive part of the whole action; numbers of men and horses fell into the ditch—numbers were mown down—still these regiments advanced, and made a desperate charge upon the solid and impenetrable squares of the enemy. They suffered dreadfully in this attack, the 23d especially, which was almost annihilated. The heavy brigade advanced to their support, and brought off the remnant who survived. They failed in breaking the enemy; but the matchless resolution with which they had advanced upon almost certain destruction, and the shock which their charge had given, effectually impeded the enemy's plans, and no further attempt was made upon the hill, which was now covered with dead, dying, wounded, and exhausted troops. The attack upon the centre was made at the same time. Here General Campbell was supported by the Spanish Generals Eguia and Henestrosa, and by a regiment of Spanish horse; the Allies repulsed the enemy, and while the Spaniards turned their flank, the English took their cannon. The attack upon General Sherbrooke was repulsed by a charge of bayonets from the whole division; but the brigade of guards advanced too far, and laid themselves open on the left flank both to the fire of the enemy's batteries and of their retiring columns. The enemy seized the advantage, and it was of such importance, that at that moment the fate of the day appeared worse than doubtful. On this occasion, the foresight of Sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, which had been so long and so nobly contested. Seeing them advance, he moved a battalion of the 48th from the heights to their support, and this timely succour, with the assistance of the 2d line of General Alton's brigade of cavalry, enabled the guards to return under cover. During this action the same circumstance occurred as at the battle of Wagram. The shrubs caught fire, and many of the wounded were burnt. When the day had closed, the enemy had been repulsed at all points; and it appears, by the official accounts of the French themselves, as well as by their unequivocal movements after the battle, that they were effectually defeated. They affirm that the line which the Allies occupied at the beginning of the action was, in a great measure, at its close in possession of the

intruder's army. There were, however, two essential points in this line, Talavera on the left, and the hill which had been so often disputed on the left; these they could not pretend to have won: but they asserted that the British artillery upon the hill was either withdrawn or silenced, and that it had been discovered, in some reconnoiterings about Talavera, that there was a much smaller number of troops there than there had been: every thing, in short, they say, announce that nothing but a vigorous blow was wanting to overthrow the enemy. Unluckily for the French it was too late to strike that blow; the intruder, however, had determined to strike it the next morning, when, still more unluckily, contradictory reports were brought him concerning the state of Victor's corps, some officers reporting that Victor was of opinion another attack must insure the victory, others that his right had been turned, and that he could not possibly keep his ground. In this dilemma, Joseph, who had been a spectator of the whole action, wrote to Victor to ascertain which was the true report, and retired to rest, in full expectation of having the most favourable one confirmed, the reserve bivouacing round him: but at day-break he was awakened by Sebastiani, who had fallen back with his corps upon the reserve during the night, and who came with tidings that he had been compelled to make this retrograde movement, because Victor was retreating along the foot of the hill, to Cassalegas. This intelligence put an end to all doubt, and left no time for deliberations. The intruder immediately began to retreat also, but in perfect order. Milhaud's division formed the rear, and Latour Maubourgh brought off many of the wounded. Twenty pieces of cannon were taken by the conquerors: the prisoners were not many. The French state their own loss at 600 killed, 4000 wounded, that of the Allies at 10,000. The reverse statement would approach more nearly to the truth. Our loss had been very heavy; 801 killed, 3913 wounded, 653 missing. The Spaniards had 1250 killed and wounded. Generals Mackenzie and Langworth fell on our side. Two bullets passed through Sir Arthur's clothes, and he received a severe contusion on the shoulder from a spent musket-ball. Such being the loss on the part of the conquerors, it is obvious that of the defeated army must have been materially greater, especially when it is considered that they were in the proportion of more than two to one to the troops whom they engaged; for during the second action no attack was made upon the main body of Cuesta's army; the position was too strong, and the French rightly judged, that if, by

bringing their whole force to bear upon the English army, they could defeat that, Cuesta's discomfiture must necessarily follow. The British entered the field 18,300 effective men; they were opposed to not less than 48,000. Unquestionably the presence of the Spaniards was of vital importance, by the security which they afforded to the right of our army, and essential service was afforded by those who came into action on the second day, especially by Albuquerque and Bassecourt, and by two battalions under Brigadier-General Whittingham, who came forward to support the Guards; but the brunt of the battle was borne by the British, as the loss which they sustained evinces. From their loss that of the defeated enemy might fairly be computed, if the numbers left upon the field had not afforded surer ground. Both Spaniards and English state it at not less than 10,000 men; the number of their dead was so great, that Cuesta ordered out his troops by battalions to burn them. The Spanish, where they were well commanded, behaved as was to be expected from brave men; but melancholy proofs were given of the inefficient state of their armies.—The whole of their Commissariat took flight as soon as the action began, with all the people belonging to them, so that after the battle the Allies found themselves in total want of food and resources. Three or four corps threw down their muskets without having once discharged them, and dispersed; some of them even plundered the baggage. The most vigorous punishment was inflicted; the men were decimated, and a third or fourth part of the officers put to death. The day after the action, a light brigade, 3000 strong, and a troop of horse artillery, under Brigadier-General Crawfurd, arrived from Lisbon to reinforce the British army, which thus found itself nearly as strong as before the action. But a battle so well-contested, and so gloriously won, was rendered of no avail, by the complicated misconduct of the Supreme Junta and of the Spanish General. The same want of provisions and means of transport which had compelled Sir Arthur to halt at Talavera, prevented him from pursuing his victory; the inhabitants of that town concealed the stores which they had laid in, both from the English and from their own countrymen; and such was their brutality, the criminal negligence of the Spanish General, and the forbearance of Sir Arthur, in this instance carried too far, that in so large a city proper accommodations were not provided for the wounded, and many of these poor wretches, French, English, and Spaniards, as they were brought in promiscuously from the field, were laid in the streets, and in the

squares. The intruder, ignorant of the almost incredible misconduct of the Junta, and the distress of the British, trembled for Madrid, expecting every hour to hear that Venegas, Sir Robert Wilson, and the combined forces were marching to that city, where the people were eagerly looking out for their deliverers. Some insurrectionary movements had already appeared, which Belliard had been able to suppress; but it was certain that the moment an army came to the assistance of the citizens, he would no longer be able to keep them down. Joseph's only hope therefore, was from an attack upon the rear of the combined armies, to be made by the collected forces of Soult, Ney, and Mortier, under the command of the former.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL NOTES.

To the Editor of the Military Panorama.

Sir,

AS your Work is read by Military Men of all ranks, and consequently by numbers whose experience and general knowledge of the service will fully enable them to supply the best possible information upon subjects connected with the profession, I trust and hope some one of them will afford me information on the following facts, or reply to the following queries.

The first fact I shall state is, that in Ireland, the troops are paid in National Notes and Cash: no Provincial Notes are permitted to be issued on any pretence whatever to the army; and so strictly is it prohibited by that Government, that monthly certificates to that effect are given by the Commanding Officer, Paymaster, and Adjutant.

The second fact is, that the whole of the pay, subsistence as well as allowances of all denominations, are issued to the troops in England in Provincial Notes: the Captains receive the subsistence of their companies in this paper. The whole of the officers' pay is issued in the same. The Mess-man receives his month's bills from the officer also in these notes. The Quarter-Master, probably, may have some hundreds of pounds for necessaries, &c. &c. in hand, of this Provincial bank paper. The meat, and extra price of bread, and, in short, every pecuniary transaction, is carried on in a regiment solely by the use of this paper.

My first query, therefore, and on which I request information, is to whom are the Captains of Companies, the Quarter-Master, the

Mess-man, the officers of a regiment, and, in short, every individual who has been paid in this paper, to look to for retribution in the event of the failure of the banker who has issued these notes?

Secondly, By what authority, or for whose convenience or advantage, are the troops in this country paid in Provincial, instead of Bank of England Notes?

Lastly, I request to be informed what just and good reason can exist for causing corps or individuals on the British Establishment to be exposed to inconvenience, or the chance of losses, by the issue of Provincial bank paper, when this evil might be so effectually prevented by adopting the mode practised in Ireland?

July 25th, 1813. MILES VETERANUS.

Correspondence from the Theatre of War in the Peninsula.

[Continued from page 548.

Camp, Pyrenees Mountain, July 11, 1813.—We yet continue our camp on these wet and dripping mountains, generally enveloped in cloud, and being so far above the world, we seem out of reach of communication. There is a dearth of even camp-news; all our employment now is to keep our gallant heroes from committing devastation, robbing, and plundering; and I give you my word we are obliged to see every man each passing hour—and to add to our labour and pain, we are troubled with the fair sex, and their atrocious conduct; the greatest rogues, thieves, &c. and, with other bad propensities, they get more men into scrapes by them than by any other means. They are of no use whatever, but an abominable incumbrance; and should we have another campaign, I will not allow one female to follow the camp: the natives, dwelling in good comfortable houses in the fertile vallies, suffer dreadfully from our depredations. Poor unfortunate people! victims to the Vandals' barbarity, and sufferers by our wants. They fled from the French, and returning, find themselves plundered by their protectors, British, Spanish, and Portuguese; the latter, I fear, have not the restraint upon them we exert ourselves to enforce: with us there exists no kind of excuse; we are abundantly supplied. The Portuguese do not draw so much ration as we do, but yet they have ample for their wants. Lord W. has signified, in General Orders, his commands, that while we are in the French frontier, we are not to treat the French peasantry hostilely; he tells us, their Ruler forces the war on them and us, and so we must not, on any account, injure them; but I fear his most just and humane orders will not be of any avail. Spaniards and Portuguese will retaliate for the barbarities committed by the Vandals in their kingdom. Had we now 30,000 more British troops, and 6000 cavalry, we would make the despot tremble in his palace; as it is, our peeping over his country will create alarm, even to Bourdeaux: Lord W. talks of visiting that place—at all events he must talk big—the effect will be felt in the North. You will find the runaways will make us 200,000 men, when, in fact, by counting the regiments that have lost men, you will see we had not 50,000 engaged, and not 80,000 in the field; they say we had 40,000 cavalry—we had 7000, and they could not act. If the Spaniards will come up, as they should do, we may soon have 200,000 men. We have closely invested Pamplona, erected forts about 1200 yards round it, and, by this time, given the business up to the Spaniards, who are also besieging St. Sebastian. Mina, who combines in himself gallantry, intelligence, and activity, has

been most useful, I hear, to the great Lord; he has men every where and in every shape; so that he very much contracted the means of information the French had. As for King Joe, he confessed that such was the cool, deliberate, and determined conduct of the British at the battle, that no troops, in his opinion, could stand against them. I am quite of his opinion, though I think his troops gave way too soon. We all now begin to wish to see the Marquis's account of our deeds; but as our friends will see it, we have that to console us. I think Buonaparte will make peace, that is, if the Allies are yet stout; our works should stimulate them to similar efforts, and I hope decide the wavering Austrians. I do not think King Joe has even a Spanish pair of breeches under his control, certainly not as much dominion as would dry them. We get abundance of famous wild cherries and strawberries on these lofty mountains. To give you some idea of the roads we pass, yesterday all the ground we were encamped upon was actually knee deep. The General encamped us on fresh; in coming to where we are, three animals loaded, slipped, and down they rolled, bounding as you would see a stone, for more than two or three hundred yards, and dashed to pieces: nor can this misfortune be well avoided, such is the declivity of the banks. The wet materially increases our difficulties; this rest we get here renovates our animals, and if we get dry weather, will be of general advantage. My little colony is at present established on a knoll, surrounded by trees, on tolerable even ground, somewhat away from the camp. The noises and dangers of a camp are really astonishing, particularly the *horses* fighting, when they tread down all in their way, and fight as fierce as lions; one of these tumbling over you at night is really horrible; so that unless fatigue seals your senses, you have little chance of rest; and as our neighbourhood is composed of Allies, the tents are frequently robbed; the fellows will steal a portmanteau from under your head. There will be work enough for the police should a peace disband us, which I confess I think very likely to happen before Christmas next. That same question of peace, like other topics, is agitated with us. I generally observe self-interest always guides the opinion; but amongst the soldiery, I believe the general wish is war: and when we consider the two situations, it is no wonder—they now enjoy the variety, so pleasing to all; they have meat, drink, little trouble, many advantages, some allowed and many taken, so that war here is grateful to them.

Camp, Pyrenees, July 14.—Lord Wellington's object has been accomplished, and Spain is nearly clear of the Vandals. This is the moment for the Spaniards to exert themselves, and if we have not 150,000 of them with us, or acting some where, they will prove themselves lost to all sense of patriotism and honour, but by all accounts they are joining in great bodies. Mina is in himself a host in talents, celerity, and courage.

I hear we have 30 sail of the line and 100 transports off Bayonne. There does not appear to be any thing in our front we need fear. On all the neighbouring hills are encamped British and Spanish troops.

Gascony, July 17, 1813.—We have taken a strong position opposite the French, who occupy a chain of mountains north of Bera. There is a valley between us, but we can talk to each other. Soult commands, and has 60,000 men: we shall have about 70,000. *It must come to the musket;* but I imagine we shall flank them into the plain.—Another action will decide.—We are partly in France and partly in Spain. For these three last days and nights we have not seen our baggage, but have been under the most violent rain I ever experienced.

Camp Eschela, 4th August, 1813.—Soult, with the confidence of his master,

by a desperate attack of numbers, equal ten to one, attacked and carried the pass of Maya, and then hurried down in the vain idea of reaching Pamplona, conceiving that we could not march so rapidly as his starved host; but he found Sir Thomas Picton there.—Soult made his attack; but was beaten: then our great Field-Marshal retaliated, and with a vengeance only to be effected by British intrepidity.—With half his numbers we beat him on every point, and followed up our success every day, attacking his numbers most strongly posted, and beating them with a handful of men: in short, it has been a continued scene of marching and fighting since the 25th of July.—Soult has lost at least 20,000 men: our loss is considerable, because we have attacked in general, yet, I imagine, under 3000, including some valuable officers.—Conceive our attacking 2000 men, posted on a hill at least one mile high, and an ascent so perpendicular the men used their hands to climb up: but nothing could resist the British and Portuguese perseverance and courage.—We are again at our original position, and it is not unlikely may walk into France, as far as Bayonne.—Once more the enemy lost his baggage and money, and I hope Pamplona and its *treasure* will fall into our hands shortly. We have been on the alert since the 25th of July—indeed have done nothing else but fight and march over the mountains.—The prisoners and deserters all agree in stating Soult to have taken much pains to assure his army he retreated by order of his Emperor, &c. but he also called them cowardly poltroons—" A British brigade will beat 20,000 of you—I saw it."—And so he did; for the 1st brigade of the 7th division actually drove four columns over the steepest mountains; and the 2d brigade executed a similar business shortly after—1400 men attacked 10,000, posted on a hill, scrambled up to them, drove them up the mountain, and killed numbers: they were starved, and had but three days' meat to march to Pamplona, since that they have literally only had Indian corn and wheat. However, at this place they seem to have got amongst the mountain sheep, for there has been a terrible slaughter: in their retreat they have what the Portuguese call rompéd the villages; but have not burned any thing.—Soult pretends to say he shall return in twenty days with a fresh army: they must have fresh courage, or it will not do: they have men enough; but mere bread and water fellows: fortunately for us the weather is fine, except when we ascend the mountains; there, indeed, we are frequently in the clouds, and get a good soaking for our presumption. The natives are flocking down to their habitations which they had left. The battle of the 28th of July, where Soult attacked two of our brigades at the pass of Maya, he had 45,000 men; we had about 4000: by numbers he beat us on one side, but failed on the other: our brigades disputed the ground desperately, and night only put an end to the conflict. On the 29th he attacked Sir Thomas Picton three times; but in vain: he was beat back. On the 30th he attacked him, and tremendous was the conflict: he was posted on an astonishing mountain: the 1st brigade of the 7th division ascended a steep mountain, and drove 2000 of the enemy over the rocks: this decided the day: they began their retreat; but were cut up on all sides: you saw columns of them dragging their wearied limbs after them along the sides of the hills, dropping down with fatigue, and made prisoners. The next day we observed them ascending a large steep mountain: again the 1st brigade of the 7th division, under Major-General Inglis, attacked them, and drove them over the top. The 2d of August, the 2d brigade, under Major-General Barnes, fell in with them, and made a desperate attack, driving them, as usual, over the mountains, supported by the 4th division; and to-day they are returned to their own original post, on the loftiest mountains in the French boundary.—Soult talks of visiting us again; but I am sceptical on that subject: I think we shall rather visit him on the Maya, at Bayonne; however I shall let you know: prisoners and deserters flock in hourly; but he has yet men enough if they had the necessary spirit for the encounter.

Extracts from Army Regulations, General Orders, and Courts-Martial.

(Continued from page 556.)

COURT-MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, June 18, 1813.—AT a General Court-Martial held at Basseterre in Guadaloupe, on the 5th January, 1813, and continued by adjournments to the 9th of the same month, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st. "For behaving at a General Court-Martial, whereof Lieutenant-Colonel James Alexander Farquharson, Major of the 1st Batt. of the 25th Regiment of Foot, was President, assembled at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, on the 17th August, and continued by various adjournments, until the 21st September following, for the trial of Captain William M'Entagart, of the 8th West India Regiment, and on which trial Major Browne was the prosecutor, throughout the greater part of the proceedings on the said trial with the highest disrespect to the said Court, both collectively and individually, for several times menacing the said Court whilst in the execution of their duty, with the vengeance of a superior tribunal, accompanying his expressions by the most defying attitudes, and for endeavouring to intimidate Quarter-Master Maxwell, of the 8th West India Regiment, whilst giving his evidence before the said Court, by threatening that Officer with a Prosecution before a Court-Martial in consequence of the evidence he was then giving, such conduct being not only highly dangerous to His Majesty's service from the example thereby set, but tending to the prevention of justice, and being also subversive of all order and military discipline."

2d. "For endeavouring to prevent the execution of, and for obstructing and disobeying an order of the 30th day of October, 1812, issued by the Commander of the Forces, by which order it was directed that all the chains used in the 8th West India Regiment (for the purpose of compelling men of incorrigible characters in that Regiment to work with a chain placed round one of their legs) at the period of Captain M'Entagart's taking the command, and existing when Major Browne assumed the command, should be submitted to Major-General Ramsay for his inspection, with a description of the manner in which they were used, and if they were all alike, that one of them might be forwarded to head-quarters, addressed to the Deputy-Adjutant-General, but if they differed in size or construction, the whole of them might be sent. Major Browne, pretending and declaring when sent to by Major-General Ramsay, on or about the 7th day of November, 1812, agreeably to, and in execution of the said order, to the Officers whom Major-General Ramsay so sent, requiring him to deliver up the chains which he, Major Browne, had in his possession, that he had them not in his possession, and actually refusing to deliver up those chains to Major-General Ramsay, or to the Officers so sent by him, under the pretence that they were not in his possession, until he, Major Browne, was threatened by one of those Officers, namely, Captain Mathewson, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, that his apartments or quarters should be searched for them, when they were at length reluctantly given up by him, such conduct being highly unofficerlike, and destructive of all Military Subordination."

3d. "For that he, Major Browne, at a Court of Enquiry, whereof Lieut.-Colonel Mahon, of the Royal York Rangers, was President, assembled at Guadaloupe on the 7th day of October, 1812, did, during the examinations, request to lay before the Court, an accurate statement of Russia Duck, purchased for the use of the 8th

West India Regiment, and which he particularly requested might accompany the proceedings, and did afterwards withhold such statement from the Court, and for that, he, Major Browne, did present to the Court of Enquiry an extract from Regimental Orders, respecting Taylors' Prices, signed by himself, as a true extract, and did immediately afterwards request to be allowed to examine it, which he was permitted to do by the President, on which he, Major Browne, put the same, with other papers, in his pocket, and observed to the Court that it was not a true extract, and when the President of the Court demanded the said extract from him, which was in about five minutes afterwards (the Court having been cleared during that time) he, Major Browne, refused to deliver up the same, and stated that he had lost it, such conduct being extremely disrespectful to the Court then sitting, grossly prevaricating and unofficerlike, and contrary to all Military Subordination."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

The Court having duly and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, has offered in his defence, is of opinion as follows :

That with respect to the First Charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, is Guilty.

That with respect to the Second Charge, the Court is also of opinion, that the prisoner, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, is Guilty.

And that with respect to the Third Charge, the Court is likewise of opinion, that the prisoner, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, is Guilty.

The Court having thus found the prisoner, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, Guilty of all and every part of the Charges preferred against him, and the same being in breach of the Articles of War, does therefore, by virtue thereof, sentence the prisoner, Major Andrew Valentine Browne, of the 8th West India Regiment, to be dismissed His Majesty's Service.

Having thus fulfilled the painful duty imposed on it, the Court, prompted by the feelings of humanity on considering the mutilated state of the prisoner from various wounds he has received in the service of his king and country, whereby he is henceforward deprived of the means of subsistence arising from his personal exertions, most humbly hope that those honourable testimonials of his former good conduct which drew forth His Majesty's most gracious bounty in a pension to the prisoner, may still be remembered.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to approve and confirm the Finding and Sentence of the Court :—but, under all the circumstances of the case, His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to command that the Sentence of the Court shall not extend to the deprivation of the Pension granted the Prisoner in consequence of the loss of his leg.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the Charges preferred against Major Andrew Valentine Browne, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be read at the head of every Corps and entered in the General Order Book. HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

GAZETTES,—

Military Dispatches,—Promotions, &c. in the Army.

(Regularly continued from page 588.)

AFTER a very strong tiraillade in this quarter, and a distant cannonading on our right, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develope his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations.

The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wirtemberg's and General St. Priest's divisions, of General Miloradovitch's corps, were here sharply engaged, and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy, one of which was taken.

Buonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot, directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights, between our position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks.

These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps and our commanding cavalry to meet it: but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on our right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the enemy's left, while others were filing to gain our right; and General Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney, and General Lauriston; and notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannervitz. General Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied in front of Cannervitz and Prieslitz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachel and Barath, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurtzen and Hochkirch to the rear: but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied these heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurschen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered the object. When it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, Gen. Blucher was ordered to move to his right, and attack the enemy in flank.

Gen. Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'Yorck, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued.

These attacks succeeded in checking the enemy. That of General Blucher's corps exceeds all praise; and the Prussians in this eventful day, as at the battle of Lutzen, again evinced what their troops are capable of accomplishing when headed by a King they love, and fighting for their country, their liberty, and independence.

A charge of 4000 of their cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Kracknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it, displaying the greatest order and steadiness under the most galling fire. Still these gallant efforts were arrested by the enemy's bringing up fresh troops, and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the enemy in consequence of General Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on our left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kreckwitz on the right. He made himself master of the latter, and of one of our batteries, which gave him, in some degree, the key of the position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it. Still in every other part of the line the Allies firmly sustained the conflict; but it soon became apparent that the enemy had not only superior forces to fight us at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on our right, thus threatening our communications and menacing our rear.

Although it might have been easy, by a general assault of the grenadiers and

guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of Kreckwitz, still the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered.

It was only from considerations of such a nature as I have above detailed, that the Allies were induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening, having from day-break admirably contested every part of the field of battle.

The superiority of numbers was with the enemy, but the heroism and firmness displayed by the Allies must be respected even by their adversaries.

The magnanimous conduct of His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, made the greatest impression on all around them; they never quitted the field of battle, and I witnessed in His Imperial Majesty the most ardent and anxious desire, by renewed attacks, to sustain the position, had not reasons of prudence, coupled with the most important considerations, decided otherwise.

I feel I cannot do justice to the details of the battle, nor to the extraordinary efforts made. I have endeavoured to give your Lordship the most faithful account of what I personally witnessed. The determination being taken to place the army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Weissenberg and Hochkirch. The enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kreckwitz and the village of Cannewitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved as at a field-day. The corps of Generals Tolly, D'Yorck, Blucher, and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg; those of Wittgenstein and Miloradovitch from their left to Hochkirch. The retreat was made in echelon, covered by the cavalry: the enemy did not attempt to molest it, and it was conducted with the most perfect order. General Kleist's corps formed the rear-guard to the corps moving on Weissenberg, and a battery of forty pieces, planted by Count Wittgenstein on the heights of Wurtzen, impeded the enemy's advance. General Miloradovitch covered the retreat of the troops on Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

P. S. From the most authentic information I can procure, the force of the Allies did not exceed 65,000 men; that of the enemy I estimate at least at 120,000. The loss on both sides was great; the enemy's must have been tremendous; I am unable to state the numbers with any accuracy. C. S. Lieut.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Goldberg, Silesia, May 24, 1813.—My Lord, The army continued to retire on the 22d in two columns on the great roads from Bautzen to Lowenberg. The enemy made an attempt to interrupt the corps of General Miloradovitch, in which he completely failed. At Reichenbach the rear-guard took up a position, which they defended in the most obstinate manner against the enemy's advance, led by Buonaparte in person. The enemy shewed a strong force of cavalry, and made several charges on that of the Allies, and one into the town of Reichenbach, which were successfully repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds killed, wounded, and taken, and several officers.

By bringing up a number of guns and a great force, and by outflanking our rear-guard, it was obliged to leave Reichenbach, but fell back on Gorlitz in the best order.

The conduct of the troops this day, after their long service and unequal combat of the 21st, has been beyond all praise. Throughout the late movements there has been no loss of guns, tumbrils, or baggage of any kind in the Allied Army.

General Bülow's corps, joined by General Bondell's in the neighbourhood of Relitz and Trebbin, finding that the enemy had withdrawn the corps of Victor in that quarter, for the purpose of his general operations against the Allied Army, has renewed the offensive, and has pushed his patroles to Baruth and towards Wittenburg.

The enemy did not advance above half an English mile on the side of Gorlitz, yesterday. This morning they have not pressed, and all retires in perfect order.

The Allied Army are moving in the direction of Schweidnitz. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From Tuesday, *June* 8, *to* Saturday, *June* 12, 1813.

Office of Ordnance, June 8, 1813.

Corps of Royal Artillery Drivers—Second Lieutenant David Kennear to be First Lieutenant, vice Wilkie, resigned. Dated May 19, 1813.—John Shore, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Kennear. Dated as above.—Henry Tracey, Gent. to be ditto, vice Schriener, whose appointment does not take place. Dated May 28, 1813.

1st Regiment of Royal Surry Militia—J. R. Walker, Gent. to be Ensign, on a vacancy. Dated May 10, 1813.—William Tharp, Gent. to be ditto, on a vacancy. Dated May 11, 1813.

2d Regiment—William Latham, Gent. to be Ensign, on a vacancy. Dated May 12, 1813.

4th Regiment of Local Militia—William Slade, Esq. to Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated May 26, 1813.—Thomas Chaloner Bisse, Esq. to be Major. Dated as above.—Wm. George Scott, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Joseph Sparrow, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 27, 1813.—Daniel Bell, jun. Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 28, 1813.—John W. Winstanley, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 29, 1813.—William Harris, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 30, 1813.—Thomas Huish, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 31, 1813.—John Scott, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 1, 1813.—William Ponsonby Wilson, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 2, 1813.—John Thomas Barnes, Gent. to be ditto. Dated June 3, 1813.—Richard Smith, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated May 26, 1813.

5th Regiment—Ensign James Riley to be Lieutenant, vice Messenger, resigned. Dated May 26, 1813.—John Thomas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Riley, promoted. Dated as above.

North Hants Regiment of Militia—William Bunan Cardiff, Gent. to be Ensign.

South East Regiment of Local Militia—John Joyce Thomas to be Lieutenant.—William Thomas to be ditto.

South Hants Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Joseph Weld, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Murray, resigned.—George Eyre, Esq. to be Major, vice Weld, promoted.—Peter Dickson, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

North York Regiment of Militia—Ensign Richard Grillett to be Lieutenant. Dated May 30, 1813.—Ensign William Mewburn, to be ditto. Dated as above.—Ensign Thomas Thompson, to be ditto. Dated as above.—Samuel Bothamley to be Ensign. Dated as above.

1st Regiment of North York Local Militia—Ottiwell Wood, Esq. to be Captain. Dated May 30, 1813.

2d Regiment— . . . . . . Terry, Gent. to be Ensign, and Surgeon. Dated May 30, 1813.

5th Regiment—William Wanne, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 30, 1813.

1st Battalion of North Hereford Local Militia—Richard Hill, Esq. to be Captain. Dated June 10, 1812.—Richard Thomas Berra, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Charles Eales, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.—William Newman, Gent, to be ditto. Dated as above.—James Thomas, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

2d Battalion—Jenkin Williams, Esq. to be Captain. Dated June 10, 1812.—William Jones, Esq. to be ditto. Dated as above.—John Pateshall, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Thomas Hill, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 6, 1813.—Price Griffiths, Gent. to be ditto. Dated as above.

Archenfield Regiment—George Rootes, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated March 17, 1813.—George Shepherd, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated January 29, 1813.

Wiltshire Regiment of Militia—Thomas Sturgess Mills, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 14, 1813.—John Willen, Gent. to be ditto. Dated May 15, 1813.

Royal Clarence Regiment of Cardiganshire Local Militia—John Lloyd, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Propert, resigned.—John Gibbs, Gent. to be ditto, vice Thomas, resigned.—David Jenkins, Gent. to be ditto, vice Davis, deceased.

Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia—Samuel Barker, Esq. to be Captain, vice Dickenson, resigned. Dated June 1, 1813.—Ensign Joseph Bodill to be Lieu-

tenant. Dated April 28, 1813.—Thomas Browne, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated June 1, 1813.

1st or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Local Militia—Lieutenant William Lacey to be Captain, vice Hart, resigned. Dated May 10, 1813.—James Alexander Stevens, Esq. to be ditto, vice Eaton, resigned. Dated May 18, 1813.—Edward Almond, Esq. to be ditto, vice Freeth, resigned. Dated as above.—William Tupman, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Stanley, resigned. Dated May 30, 1813. —John Henry Sadler, Gent. to be ditto, vice Sleight, resigned. Dated as above. —Henry Attenburrow, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 18, 1813.—William Williams, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated May 30, 1813.

The LONDON GAZETTE.---*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *June* 12, *to* TUESDAY, *June* 15, 1813.

Admiralty-Office, June 15, 1813.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, March 31, 1813.

Sir,—I HAVE the honour to enclose a statement of the capture of the island of Ponza, on the coast of Naples, which reflects much credit on Captains Napier and Mounsey, by whom the naval service was directed.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction that this enterprise has been effected without bloodshed, owing to the judicious manner in which it was carried into execution.

(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

His Majesty's Ship Edinburgh, Palermo Bay, March 2, 1813.

Sir,—In the absence of Sir Robert Laurie, I have the satisfaction of transmitting Captain Napier's letter and reports, received this day by the Furieuse, stating the capture of the island of Ponza by the Thames and Furieuse, under his orders, and 10th regiment, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin, without the loss of a single man.

I congratulate you, Sir, on the capture of this island, as, by Captain Mounsey's report, it affords a commodious mole for the frigates employed on that coast, with a plentiful supply of water.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. H. L. DUNDAS, Captain.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Thames, Ponza Harbour, February 27, 1813.

Sir,—Agreeable to your directions, I embarked Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin, and the 2d battalion of the 10th regiment, on the 16th instant, and arrived off Ponza on the 23d, the harbour of which is a quarter of a mile wide, with a mole at the extreme end of it, defended by four batteries, mounting ten twenty-four and eighteen-pounders, and two nine-inch mortars.

Colonel Coffin and myself agreed, that the shortest and surest road to success, was by running both ships into the mole, and carrying the place by assault; but the weather was unfavourable for such an attack, until the morning of the 26th, when the ships bore up in close order with a fine breeze.

The enemy were prepared for our reception, and opened their fire nearly half an hour before our guns could bear: the batteries were, however, passed with little injury, the ships engaging on both sides, and the Thames was anchored across the mole-head, the Furieuse bringing up a little a-stern of her.

Colonel Coffin and the troops landed the same instant, and pushed for the height of a strong tower, into which the enemy had retreated, and their appearance, together with the severe fire from the ships, induced the Governor to hoist a flag of truce, and agree to the inclosed capitulation.

I have much pleasure in informing you that this service has been performed without the loss of a man in either profession: our being hulled three times and Furieuse twice, sails and rigging a good deal cut, is the only damage suffered.

The most perfect cordiality has subsisted between the two services, and I am much indebted to Captain Mounsey for the excellent support he gave, and his

quickness in following our motions; and if the resistance had been greater, and another battery, (which was expected) I have little doubt but we should have succeeded, particularly with such a storming party as Colonel Cashell's regiment, and such a leader as Colonel Coffin.

I have much reason to be satisfied with my First Lieutenant, Davies, officers, and ship's company; their steady conduct and excellent firing accounts for the smallness of our damage. Captain Mounsey speaks highly of Lieutenant Croker, his officers and crew; Mr. James Wilkinson, mate of this ship, I attached to Colonel Coffin, and Mr. Black, of the Furieuse, I entrusted with the charge of the landing.

Inclosed is a return of prisoners, guns, &c. and I shall send a survey of the Island by the earliest opportunity.—I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER, Captain.

Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Ajax.

Island of Ponza, February 26, 1813.

Capitulation of the Island and Forts of Ponza, concluded by William Mounsey, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Furieuse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cashell, commanding the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, on the part of the Commanders of the British Forces by Sea and Land, and Mr. Paul August Joseph Bassat, Commissary of the Navy and Army of the Islands of Ponza and Ventolena, and Captain Carlo Mirceonda, commanding a detachment of Light Infantry, on the Part of John Baptiste Dumont, commanding the Island of Ponza and its Dependencies, in the name of the Neapolitan Government.

Article I. The island of Ponza and its dependencies shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty, in their present state: officers shall be nominated on both sides to take the inventory of every thing in the place belonging to Government.

Answer.—The island shall be given up this day to the troops of His Britannic Majesty, and there shall be inventories made out of all the military stores.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, and all the officers without exception shall retain their arms and personal baggage.

Answer.—The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, in consequence of the courageous defence which it has made, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis, on leaving the Tower, and shall be considered as prisoners of war, and shall be treated as such. All the officers, without exception, shall equally be prisoners of war, and, in consequence of the proofs of bravery that they have given, during the defence of the place, they shall be allowed to retain their swords during the time they are prisoners, as also their personal baggage.

Art. III. The storekeepers and people employed in the hospital, custom-house and telegraph, as well as individuals, followers of the army, shall receive the same treatment as the troops.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. No inhabitant shall be molested on account of his sentiment or attachments to his Government.

Answer.—The inhabitants shall not be molested in any way, but shall remain under the protection of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The present capitulation being signed, the tower shall be given up to the troops of His Britannic Majesty, and they shall take possession of all the military posts.

Done and signed at Ponza, between the aforementioned officers, Feb 26, 1813.

(Signed) William Mounsey, His Majesty's frigate Furieuse.
William Cashels, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment.
Miraconda, Capitano del 1 Infanteria Leggiera.
Bosset, Commissario di Mare a Terra delle Isole di Ponzae e Ventolena.

Approved,
Charles Napier, Captain of His Majesty's Frigate Thames.
J. P. Coffin, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Commanding the Land Forces.

Approuvé,
Jean Baptiste Dumont, Capitaine Commandant L'Isle de Ponza.

Return of Guns, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores, captured in the Island of Ponza, February 26, 1813.

In Leopoldo Battery.

2 iron eighteen-pounders on field carriages, 2 iron twenty-four-pounders on travers-

ing carriages, 12 barrels of gunpowder, 100lbs. each, 10 twenty-four-pounder cartridges, 23 eighteen-pounder cartridges, side arms, 120 twenty-four-pounder shot, 59 eighteen-pounder shot, 26 twenty-four-pounder shot in furnace.

In Francone Battery.

4 iron eighteen-pounders on field carriages, 1 brass nine-inch mortar and bed, 6 barrels of gunpowder, 66lbs. each, 13 barrels eighteen-pounder cartridges, 9 rounds grape shot, 55 nine-inch mortar shells (unfilled), 5 nine-inch mortar shells (filled), 191 eighteen-pounder shot, 1 gin and side arms for the guns.

In Mole-Head Battery.

1 iron eighteen-pounder spiked, 1 twelve-pounder spiked, 68 twelve-pounder round shot, 13 eighteen-pounder round shot, 20 barrels of gunpowder, 66lbs. each, 2 barrels of gunpowder, 100lbs. each, 7 barrels eighteen-pounder cartridges, 8 barrels twelve-pounder cartridges, 9 cartridges for twelve-pounder field guns, side arms for guns.

In the Tower.

1 nine-inch brass mortar, 12 loaded shells for brass mortars, 5 shells for brass mortars, not loaded.

In Passa Battery.

1 eighteen-pounder iron gun on a travelling carriage, 1 twelve-pounder iron gun on a travelling carriage, 1 barrel of gunpowder, 100lbs. 17 twelve-pounder cartridges, 12 eighteen-pounder cartridges.

In Magazine in the Rock.

86 barrels of powder, 1 spare twenty-four-pounder travelling carriage, 1 spare twelve-pounder travelling carriage, 1 spare twenty-four-pounder garrison gun carriage, 1 spare twelve-pounder garrison gun carriage, 1 eighteen-pounder travelling carriage, 9 flannel twelve-pounder cartridges, filled, 1 box of fuzes, 1 sling cart, 18 spare trucks, 1 box of flints, 1 case of small tools, 1 case, long, 86 fixed shells, 10 petards, 83 ten-inch fixed shells, 29 twenty-four-pounder case shot, 11 rounds of twenty-four-pounder shot, 65 eighteen-pounder case shot, 4 rounds of twelve-pounder shot, 2 eighteen-pounder tin case, 40 empty nine-inch shells, 50 skains of slow match, 5 wooden mallets, 5 brooms, 5 pick-axes, 2 coils of rope, 5 shipers, 10 oak plants for platform, a quantity of fire-wood, 4 skids, 1 copper ladle, 5 spunges, 10 spare spunge staves, 7 spare rammer heads, 6 coins, 4 wooden aprons, 1 cylinder.

Short Yard.

217 eighteen pounder round shot, 112 twelve-pounder round shot, 109 twenty-four-pounder round shot.

Laboratory.

7 barrels and a half containing ball cartridges, 1 barrel of composition, 18 eighteen-pounder cartridges, 10 torches, 1 block, 6 barrels of gunpowder, 9 bundles of port fires, 6 bundles of tubes, 1 sett of powder measures, a quantity of empty paper cartridges, 1 bundle of canvas bags, 143 muskets and pouches, 2 brass drums.

Engineer's Stores.

1 large lanthorn, 1 bar of iron, a quantity of new kegs, 20 quires of coarse paper, 4 empty barrels, 8 buckets, 15 baskets, 1 iron furnace, 18 spades, 14 picks.

In Mole Head battery and Leopoldo battery, are furnaces complete for heating shot.

(Signed) G. A. WILLS, Lieutenant Commiss. Rt. Ag.

Downing-Street, June 15, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning by the Earl Bathurst, addressed to his Lordship by the Marquis of Wellington, and dated Carvajales, May 31, 1813.

The troops arrived at Salamanca on the 26th instant, and we found the enemy still in the town with one division of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, and some cannon, of the army of the South, under the command of General Villatte.

The enemy evacuated the town on our approach, but they waited longer than they ought upon the high ground in the neighbourhood, and afforded an opportunity for the cavalry, under General Fane and General Victor Alten, (the former of which crossed the Tormes at the Ford of Santa Martha, and the latter at the bridge) to do them a good deal of injury in their retreat. Many were killed or wounded, and we took about two hundred prisoners, seven tumbrils of ammunition, some baggage, provisions, &c. The enemy retired by the road of Babila Fuento, and near Huerta were joined by a body of infantry and cavalry on their march from Alba. I then ordered our troops to discontinue their pursuit, our infantry not being up.

Major-General Long and Brigadier-General Morillo, in command of the Spanish division, attacked Alba, from which place the enemy retired.

In the course of the 27th and 28th, I established the troops which had marched from the Agueda and Upper Estremadura, between the Tormes and Douro, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill; and I set off myself to join the troops here, and arrived that day at Miranda de Douro, and here on the 31st. I found the troops on the Esla, under the orders of Sir Thomas Graham, as I had intended, with their left at Tabara, and in communication with the Gallician army, and their right at this place, and all the arrangements made for passing the Esla. The greatest part passed that river this morning, the cavalry by fords, and the infantry by a bridge, which it was necessary to throw over the river, as it was so deep that some men, even of the cavalry, were lost in the passage. The English hussars, who crossed first, took an officer and thirty men prisoners, near Valdeperdices.

The enemy have evacuated Zamora, and our patroles have been in that town; the troops which were there have fallen back upon Toro, where I understand they have one division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

It apears that the enemy have joined at La Nava del Rey, the troops which retired from Salamanca, Avila, &c. with those which were at Arevalo and Medina del Campo; and I imagine that as this part of the army advances, they will retire across the Douro.

The enemy's troops were still at Madrid, and on the Tagus on the 22d; but I conclude that they will have evacuated that part of the country, on hearing of our movements.

War-Office, June 15, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the Ayrshire Militia being in future styled, "*The Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia.*"

BREVET.

Colonel the Honourable William Fitzroy, on half-pay of the 80th Foot, to be Major-General in the army. Dated June 4, 1813.

STAFF.

To be Aides-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with the Rank of Colonel in the Army; their Commissions to be dated June 4, 1813.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord James Murray, on half-pay of the late Manx Fencibles.—Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew F. Bernard, of the 95th Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector Sir James Fellowes to be Inspector of Hospitals. Dated April 29, 1813.—Staff-Surgeon John Meade to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Sir James Fellowes. Dated as above.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Mr. James Arnold to be Cornet in the 3d Dragoons, without purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 9th March last, has not taken place.

ERRATA in the Gazette of the 8th instant.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—For John *Williams*, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Shirley, promoted in the 23d Foot, read John *Wildman*, Gent. to be Cornet, &c.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—For Captain W. H. Raikes to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice *Jackson*, who retires, read Captain W. H. Raikes to be Captain, &c. vice *Phillips*, who retires.

12th Foot—For Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Cooke, from the Staff in North America, to be *Lieutenant*, without purchase, read Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Cooke, from the Staff in North America, to be *Lieutenant-Colonel*, without purchase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From TUESDAY, *June* 15, *to* SATURDAY, *June* 19, 1813.

Downing-Street, June 19, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Thomas Maitland to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Malta and its dependencies.

War-Office, June 19, 1813.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cortland George A. Skinner, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Queiros, who resigns. Commission dated Aug. 24, 1812.

9th do.—Major Simon George Newport, from the 3d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Henniker, who retires. Dated June 10, 1813.

12th do.—Troop Quarter-Master Richard Sidley to be Regimental Quarter-Master, vice Hammon, appointed to a Cornetcy. Dated as above.

14th do.—Cornet W. John Lyon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White, who retires. Dated June 10, 1813.

17th do.—Lieutenant John Fraser, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson, deceased. Dated September 2, 1812.—Surgeon Alexander Young, from the 65th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice King, deceased. Dated Sept. 26, 1812.

22d do.—Cornet Pringle Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Newton, deceased. Dated July 2, 1812.

To be Cornets, without purchase.

Daniel Carrol, Gent. vice Macalpine, promoted. Dated July 1, 1812.—John Rogers, Gent. vice Taylor. Dated July 2, 1812.

23d do.—Cæsar Bacon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dester, promoted. Dated June 10, 1813.

25th do.—Cornet H. C. Amiel to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Steele, who retires. Dated July 18, 1812.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign W. G. Cameron to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice De Courcy, deceased. Dated June 10, 1813.—Courtney Chambers, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sir H. Lambert, promoted. Dated June 10, 1813.

3d do.—William Thomas Knollys, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dawkins, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons. Dated June 10, 1813.

2d Regiment of Foot—Ensign Charles Girdlestone to be Lieutenant, vice Ross, deceased. Dated June 9, 1813.—Ensign and Adjutant . . . . . Spencer to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated June 10, 1813.—Ensign Percy Scott, from the 37th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Girdlestone. Dated June 10, 1813.

4th do.—Second Lieutenant . . . . . Crowe, from the Royal Denbigh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated June 10, 1813.

5th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bird to be Major, without purchase, vice Hamilton, appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of a Recruiting District. Dated June 10, 1813.—Lieutenant John Leech to be Captain of a Company, vice Murray, placed upon half-pay. Dated June 10, 1813.

13th do.—Lieutenant Anthony Blake to be Captain of a Company, vice Galbreath, deceased. Dated June 10, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

17th do.—Ensign S. Harrison, vice C. O'Halloran, deceased. Dated May 1, 1812. Ensign Matthew Pickering, vice Macauly, promoted. Dated March 25, 1813.

To be Ensign.

William Despard, Gent. vice Harrison. Dated May 1, 1812.

18th do.—Lieutenant B. B. Thomas, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Bayntun, who exchanges. Dated June 10, 1813.

22d do.—Ensign R. E. Rowlands to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Garforth, who retires. Dated as above.

25th do.—Captain George Herbert, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Captain of a Company, vice Berger, who exchanges. Dated May 20, 1813.

32d do.—Lieutenant George Eason to be Captain of a Company, vice Mauritz, placed on half-pay. Dated June 10, 1813.—Ensign J. Jagoe to be Lieutenant, vice Eason. Dated as above.—George Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Jagoe. Dated as above.

33d do.—Andrew Watson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cust, promoted. Dated as above.

34th do.—Lieutenant D. W. Ross to be Captain of a Company, vice Carnegie, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign John Ainsworth to be Lieutenant, vice Ross. Dated as above.

35th do.—Lieutenant Robert Cameron to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Phillott, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign A. Tennant to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron. Dated as above.—William Macalister, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Tennant. Dated as above.

37th do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Hart, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain George G. Cochrane to be Major, vice Hart. Dated as above.

To be Captains of Companies, without purchase.

Lieutenant Robert Stephens. Dated as above.—Lieutenant P. B. Galway. Dated June 11, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign G. H. Fitzgerald. Dated June 9, 1812.—Ensign Richard Kerr, vice Stephens. Dated June 10, 1813.—Ensign Henry Sadlier, vice Galway. Dated June 11, 1813.—Serjeant-Major John Jones to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Jones, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated June 10, 1813.

38th do.—Ensign William D. Lawrence to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moore, promoted. Dated as above.

39th do.—Ensign . . . . . . Caldecott to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, promoted. Dated as above.

42d do.—Ensign George G. Munro to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maclaine, who resigns. Dated as above.—William Fraser, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Munro. Dated as above.

44th do.—Ensign Edward S. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Boles, placed on half-pay. Dated as above.

49th do.—Serjeant Alexander Downie, from the 1st Foot Guards, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign). Dated June 10, 1813.—Richard Walsh, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated as above.

52d do.—Hospital-Mate Thomas Brisbane to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Walker, promoted. Dated June 3, 1813.

53d do.—Ensign William Baxter to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tyrrel, who resigns. Dated June 10, 1813.—Norman Macdonald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Baxter. Dated June 1, 1813.

55th do.—Captain Henry Rainey, from the 82d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Macdonnell, who exchanges. Dated June 10, 1813.

56th do.—Ensign William Williams to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Oakes, appointed to the 22d Light Dragoons. Dated May 15, 1813.—William Williams, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice J. Reed, promoted. Dated August 30, 1810.

57th do.—Captain H. T. Shadwell Clerke, from the 1st Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Brown, who exchanges. Dated June 10, 1813.

58th do.—Assistant-Surgeon D. Thomas, from the Royal African Corps, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Callow, promoted. Dated as above.

To be Captains of Companies.

59th do.—Lieutenant William Ridding, from the 56th Foot, vice Bowen, deceased. Dated August 3, 1812.—Lieutenant James Cockburne, vice J. Ralph, deceased. Dated September 4, 1812.

To be Ensign, without purchase.

John W. Gilson, Gent. vice Stewart, who resigns. Dated September 1, 1812.

60th do.—Lieutenant James Johnston, from the 50th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Wemyss, promoted in the 93d Foot. Dated June 10, 1813.—Lieutenant Bishop Straker, from the 73d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Maclean, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

65th do.—Second Lieutenant R. A. Macleod, from the 4th Ceylon Regiment, vice Pirch, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated June 1, 1812.—Ensign J. Hunt, vice W. C. Harvey, promoted. Dated June 2, 1812.—Assistant-Surgeon J. Dick, from the 80th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Young, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons. Dated September 26, 1812.

67th do.—Ensign Boyce Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Craig, deceased. Dated June 10, 1813.—J. W. Sloane, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Walker. Dated June 1, 1812.

69th do.—Lieutenant Charles Cuyler, from the 95th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Mac Lachlan, promoted. Dated June 10, 1813.

71st do.—Lieutenant James Ness to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Mackenzie, promoted. Dated as above.

73d do.—Lieutenant Charles N. Maclean, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Straker, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Hospital-Assistant to the Forces Patrick Hay to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated as above.

76th do.—Ensign Joseph Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bullivant, who retires. Dated as above.—Joseph Burton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clarke. Dated as above.

78th do.—Captain James M'Vean to be Major, without purchase, vice Fraser, promoted. Dated May 1, 1812.

80th do.—Captain William Thomé, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Wheeler, who exchanges. Dated June 30, 1812.—Clement Wolseley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Nugent, deceased. Dated June 4, 1812.

81st do.—Lieutenant James St. Clair to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Lutman, appointed to the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated June 10, 1813.—Ensign Henry Croly to be Lieutenant, vice St. Clair. Dated as above.—Volunteer Edward Tomson to be Ensign, vice Croly. Dated as above.

82d do.—Captain J. L. Macdonnell, from the 55th Foot to be Captain of a Company, vice Rainey, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

85th do.—Ensign Henry Belstead, vice Robertson, appointed to the 83d Foot. Dated June 9, 1813.—Ensign John Green, vice Busteed, appointed to the 69th Foot. Dated June 10, 1813.

To be Ensign, without purchase.

Gentleman Cadet W. F. Forster, from the Royal Military College, vice Green. Dated as above.

To be Captains of Companies.

89th do.—Lieutenant C. Croker, vice French, deceased. Dated June 9, 1813.—Lieutenant Vesian Pick, vice Leith, deceased. Dated June 10, 1813.

90th do.—Monkhouse Graham Taylor, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gray, promoted. Dated as above.

92d do.—Lieutenant Angus Fraser to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Lord March, appointed to the 52d Foot. Dated as above.

96th do.—Ensign M. O'Halloran to be Lieutenant, vice Pooler, deceased. Dated as above.—Hugh Goldicutt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice O'Halloran. Dated as above.

97th do.—Arthur Duggan, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elgie, promoted in the 34th Foot. Dated as above.

98th do.—Ensign Joshua Fothergill, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant William Kenny to be Quarter-Master, vice Strath, who resigns. Dated as above.

102d do.—Ensign William Cox to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Masters, promoted in the Royal African Corps. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, from the Longford Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

Royal Staff Corps—Ensign William Hillhouse to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Staveley, promoted in the Royal African Corps. Dated as above.—John Milliken, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hillhouse. Dated as above.

Royal York Rangers—Montgomery Armstrong, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

Royal West India Rangers—Lieutenant James Smith to be Captain of a Company, without purchase. Dated as above.—Ensign and Adjutant Robert Clark to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated June 7, 1813.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign John Elley. Dated June 8, 1813.—Ensign W. F. Archdall. Dated June 9, 1813.—Ensign W. Austin, vice Smith. Dated June 10, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Robert Myles, Gent. Dated June 7, 1813.—Robert Thompson, Gent. vice Elley. Dated June 8, 1813.—Francis Hurst, Gent. vice Archdall. Dated June 9, 1813. John Thompson, Gent. vice Austin. Dated June 10, 1813.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Captain S. A. Wheeler, from the 80th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomé, who exchanges. Dated June 30, 1812.

To be Cornets.

Royal Waggon Train—Charles Lewis, Gent. Dated June 9, 1813.—George Hayter, Gent. Dated June 10, 1813.

1st Garrison Battalion—Major John Ready, from the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Captain Eugene Nestor, from the 29th Foot, to be Major, vice Ready, appointed to the 96th Foot. Dated as above. Captain David Brown, from the 57th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Clerke, who exchanges. Dated as above.

4th do.—Lieutenant Edward Bayntun, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas, who exchanges. Dated as above.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Captain T. E. A. Griffiths, from the 23d Foot, to be Cap-

tain of a Company, vice Blackmore, placed on the Retired List. Dated as above.
Ensign Charles Moss to be Lieutenant, vice Lahiff, deceased. Dated as above.
Serjeant Peter Fraser, from the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign. Dated as above.

BREVET.

Captain Frederick Heriot, of the 49th Foot, to be Major in the Army; he being appointed to the Corps of Voltigeurs in Canada. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

John Wright, M. D. from half-pay, to be Inspector of Hospitals, vice Redmonds, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces.

James Mitchell, Gent. Dated June 7, 1813.—William H. Hume, Gent. Dated as above.—James Burt, Gent. Dated as above.—Samuel Hood, Gent. Dated as above.—Francis Sievwright, Gent. Dated as above.—John Cleland, Gent. Dated as above.—James H. Chandler, Gent. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Brevet Col. Claus Decken to be Colonel-Commandant. Dated June 4, 1813.
1st Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Lewis Versturme, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Klein, who resigns. Dated as above.
2d Battalion of Light Infantry—Ensign Rudolphus Hurtzig, from the 6th Battalion of the Line, to be Ensign, vice Bleck, superseded. Dated June 5, 1813.
2d Battalion of the Line—Lieutenant Claus Wynecke to be Captain of a Company, vice Majus, placed upon half-pay. Dated June 4, 1813.—Ensign Alexander Patterson to be Lieutenant, vice Wynecke. Dated as above.
5th do.—Brevet Colonel George Klingsöhr to be Colonel-Commandant. Dated as above.
8th do.—Lieutenant William Rougemont to be Captain of a Company, vice Walthausen, deceased. Dated June 5, 1813.—Ensign Henry Schlichting to be Lieutenant, vice Rougemont. Dated as above.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels' Corps.

Light Infantry—Ensign Charles Schartroth to be Lieutenant, vice Dinar, deceased. Dated June 10, 1813.
Chasseurs Britanniques—James Rawstorne, Esq. to be Paymaster, vice Souper, appointed Paymaster of Detachments. Dated as above.
Sicilian Regiment—Ensign A. Roquefeuil to be Lieutenant, vice D'Amico, who resigns. Dated as above.—Serjeant-Major Joseph Tullier to be Ensign, vice Roquefeuil. Dated as above.
Bourbon Regiment—Lieutenant John Lawton, from the 12th Foot, to be Paymaster.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned appointments, as stated in the Gazettes of the 30th of March last, and 1st and 8th instant, have not taken place.

17th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Septimus Harrison to be Lieutenant, with purchase, vice Macauley, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Charles De Vigny, of the 60th Foot.—Captain George Williamson, of the 90th Foot.
86th do.—Lieutenant John Skelton, from the North Down Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

ERRATUM in the Gazette of the 30th of March 1813.

17th Foot—For William Martin Yorke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice *Harrison*, promoted, read Wm. Martin Yorke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice *Pickering*, promoted.

Rutland Local Militia—John Clementson, Esq. to be Captain, vice Woods, resigned. Dated May 21, 1813.—Robert Tomblin, jun. Esq. to be do. vice Tomblin, resigned. Dated May 22, 1813.
Rutland Yeomanry Cavalry—George Finch, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Annesley, resigned. Dated April 23, 1813.
Merionethshire Local Militia—William Gryffydd Oakley, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated May 25, 1813.—Edward Jones, Esq. to be Captain. Dated as above.
King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Ensign William Macdonald Matthews to be Lieu-

tenant. Dated June 12, 1813.—Richard George Robinson, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above. George Brown, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

Eastern Regiment of Local Militia—Lieutenant John James Drewry to be Captain. Dated June 5, 1813.

Northern Regiment—Ensign Thomas Bagnall to be Lieutenant. Dated June 9, 1813.—Richard Parker, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated as above.

Montgomery Royal Regular Militia—John George Herbert Griffies Williams, Esq. to be Captain, vice Lloyd, resigned. Dated March 2, 1813.—Charles Brown to be Ensign, vice Jones, resigned. Dated April 27, 1813.

Royal Eastern Regiment of Local Militia—David Pugh, Esq. to be Captain, vice Asterley, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.

Royal Western Regiment—Major Pryce Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Humffreys, resigned. Dated May 21, 1813.—Captain William Pugh to be Major, vice Jones, promoted. Dated as above.—Lieutenant David Evans to be Captain, vice Kinsey, resigned. Dated as above.—Lieutenant Richard Evans to be do. vice Davies, resigned. Dated as above.—Price Devereux, Esq. to be do. vice Marsh, resigned. Dated as above.—Adjutant William Duggan to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated as above.—Rees Morris, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Jones, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—John Lloyd, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Edward Owen, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Micah Jones, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

1st or West Norfolk Militia—George Whitby, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Deighton, resigned. Dated May 24, 1813.—John Bolton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Boardman, promoted. Dated as above.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE

Of Saturday *the 19th of June.*

Downing-Street, June 19, 1813.

A Dispatch, dated Boitzenburgh, the 4th of June 1813, of which the following is an extract, together with an enclosure, of which a translation is annexed, has been received this day from Brigadier-General Lyon, employed upon a particular service in Germany.

Having arrived here late last night from Wismar, I avail myself of the earliest moment to transmit a copy of the official details received from General Czernicheff, giving an account of his affair with the enemy near Halberstadt.

Bernburg, May 31, 1813.—Sir, I hasten to congratulate your Excellency on the signal advantage just gained at Halberstadt, by the detachments which I have the honour of commanding.

Fourteen pieces of cannon, an immense park of artillery, more than 800 draught horses, above 1000 prisoners, including a General of Division, (Ochse) a Colonel and several officers, and very considerable stores, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

Having received permission from your Excellency to act according to circumstances, I in consequence passed the Elbe at Ferchland, on the night of the 16th, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall; here I learnt, from various letters which had been intercepted by my parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about 2000 men, were to pass the night of the 17th at Halberstadt. My horses having been sufficiently rested, and being in the best possible condition, I resolved on going the 15 miles (German), which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting. To my great surprise, I succeeded in performing the whole of this distance, without stopping, in 30 hours.

On my arrival at Hadmersleben, I learnt that a second convoy was at Hessen, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in the view of proceeding with greater safety on its march to the Grand Army. This last convoy was escorted by 4000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the fatigue of my men and horses, after so harassing a march, I resolved to continue my route, and to make an immediate attack upon the enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcement; and in order to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very

short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring, at four o'clock in the morning, I ascertained that the enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition waggons, and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by 250 horse. The whole formed a sort of fortress, almost impenetrable to cavalry. One of my first cares having been to cut off the enemy from the town, a single gate, which the enemy had neglected to close, afforded me the means of getting possession of the town, where the brave Colonel Trecoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other side, Colonel Wlassaw, whom I had sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the enemy, made two very fine charges against the square; but the enemy having notice of our march, and being upon their guard, he could not make any impression. The enemy now opened a heavy cannonade from fourteen guns, to which I could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the enemy's ammunition waggons were blown up. One of mine met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.

At this moment, a regiment of Cossacks, which I had detached upon the road by which the enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought me intelligence that they were within two miles of us; this determined me to make a general and decisive effort against the square with all my troops. With this view I ordered all the scattered Cossacks to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. After exhorting my soldiers to do their duty, I ordered all my people to charge at the same moment. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by 14 pieces of cannon, surpassed my expectations, and covered with glory the hussars of Isoum, commanded by Colonel Tieman, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these 400 horse. In an instant the batteries were carried, and my brave men in the middle of the square: here the carnage was horrible, as the enemy defended himself obstinately, even firing upon us from under the carriages. More than 700 were killed, the rest taken, and I venture to assert, that not an individual escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon my Cossacks. I was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners. From want of time I could carry off only the 14 guns and 12 ammunition waggons; I blew up the rest in the very presence of the enemy. I destroyed or distributed to the inhabitants all the stores which were in the town, and at seven in the evening I retired with my booty to Cochstedt. Such is the summary account of this exploit: it has the more merit, from its having been undertaken after a march of 15 miles, which has been followed by an engagement of more than seven hours. It is beyond my power to express to your Excellency how well all my people have done their duty in this brilliant affair.

That the Cossacks should have been able to support a march of 15 miles, and a combat of seven hours afterwards, has not surprised me so much as to see my regular cavalry perform it as well as them, without leaving a single horse behind.

(Signed) CZERNICHEFF.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *June* 19, *to* TUESDAY, *June* 22, 1813.

Foreign-Office, June 22, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, from General Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. and Lieut.-General Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated the 26th and 31st of May, and 1st June, 1813.

Head-Quarters, Jauer, May 26, 1813.—MY LORD, An opportunity offering for England, I avail myself of it to acquaint your Lordship that the enemy has neither followed the rear-guard of the Allies with vigour nor success. The corps of Generals Barclay de Tolly, Blucher, York, and Kleist have moved on Liegnitz; those of Count Witgenstein and General Miloradovitch in the direction of this place; but the latter has his advanced posts on the Bober River; the enemy occupying Lowenburgh.

The Allied Army appears moving in the direction of Schweidnitz, thus having communication by Czenstochau with the Vistula, and being enabled from its immediate position to take every favourable advantage of whatever may occur.

Considerable reinforcements are arriving daily.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Schweidnitz, May 31, 1813.—MY LORD, The Allied Army has continued to retreat on Breslau and Schweidnitz; the Imperial head-quarters removed from Jauer to Striegaw on the 27th, and on the 28th to this place.

Count Wittgenstein having resigned the command of the Allied Armies, which he held after Marshal's Kutusoff's death, until definitive arrangements were made, General Barclay de Tolly has been appointed to the same by His Imperial Majesty; Count Wittgenstein will now command the Russians, and a new dislocation will take place: General Blucher is to command all the Prussians. General Miloradovitch has, for the present, (being indisposed) given up his command to Count Pahlin.

It is with much satisfaction I acquaint your Lordship, that the corps under the order of General Blucher has had a most brilliant affair, with their cavalry, against the division of General Maison, debouching from Haynau. From the details I have received of this action, it appears it should be justly celebrated as one of the most distinguished cavalry attacks, against solid squares of infantry, that has been known in this war. The Prussian cavalry were dexterously concealed behind favourable ground to accomplish their object. The impetuosity to attack was so great, that the signal was given before the enemy were sufficiently advanced, and the result was not so decisive as it otherwise would have been; but twelve pieces of cannon and thirteen hundred prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies. I refer your Lordship for more details to the official account, which I have the honour to enclose.

On the 27th, eight squadrons of Russian cavalry, half Cossacks, attacked, near Goldberg, twelve squadrons of the enemy's Cuirassiers Napoleon; made 400 men and several officers prisoners.

A partizan corps also captured a large ammunition park, and several prisoners.

General Blucher's corps d'armée retired on the 28th to Preschau, on the Striegau River, while the main army took up a position near this place.

The enemy, since the affair of Haynau, have not pressed General Blucher, nor have they attempted any thing in front of this part of the army: it is, therefore, conjectured they are moving in force on our right, to put themselves in communication with Glogau; their advance, it is said, has reached Neumark.

I omitted mentioning to your Lordship, that report states the Grand Marshal Duroc to have been killed in the affair at Reichenbach.

The head-quarters of Buonaparte are at Leignitz.

The head-quarters of His Imperial Majesty move this day to Ober-Groditz, and Reichenbach. The enemy continue their march on Breslau.

I regret to acquaint your Lordship, that a reinforcement of several hundred men, with a battery of artillery, on march from the Oder, to join the main army, has, it is feared, fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Translation of the official Account of the Affair between the Corps under the Command of General Blucher and the Advanced Guard of the enemy, near Haynau, on the 26th May.

The Prussian army, united with the corps of the Russian General Barclay de Tolly, had their bivouac near Haynau on the 25th May. On the 26th, they marched in two columns towards Liegnitz. The first column was composed of the corps of Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck; the second, of the corps of General Blucher. The rear-guard halted on the other side of Haynau, in order to oppose the enemy, who usually pushed on from eleven o'clock in the morning till night.

As the enemy advanced, General Blucher ordered his column to retire through the plains of Haynau to Steudentz and Golsdorff, leaving twenty-one squadrons of cavalry, with twenty-two pieces of flying artillery, under the command of General Von Ziethen, in the enemy's rear. General Von Ziethen observed the strength of the enemy from the windmill of Bandinansdorff, which was ordered to be fired, as a

signal for the Prussian cavalry to attack, and for the rear-guard to halt and oppose the enemy.

At eleven o'clock the enemy appeared from Haynau, and began a cannonade against the Prussian rear-guard under the command of Colonel Mulins, which took a position on the heights of Haynau. It was only a reconnoissance of Marshal Ney. About five o'clock in the evening the enemy defiled from Haynau, and attacked our rear-guard, which retired, according to the preconcerted dispositions.

General Von Ziethen, seeing a French division following our rear-guard, resolved to strike a great blow, and, trusting to the gallantry of the troops, gave orders to suffer the enemy to pass on, and to attack him in rear; but our cavalry had already quitted their ambuscade, and advanced against the right flank of the enemy. The windmill was fired, and the whole of the rear-guard made front against the French, who formed themselves in squares.

Dispositions had been made for the horse-artillery to throw the enemy into disorder, at which time the cavalry were to have attacked them; but the impatience of the latter allowed no time for the artillery to produce the desired effect. After one discharge of cannon, the cavalry rushed in upon the enemy's squares, which were successively destroyed. His firing ceased, and a battery of twelve guns, with thirteen hundred prisoners, fell into our hands. When the dust which had concealed him cleared away, we saw the remainder of Gen. Maison's division retreating on Haynau.

The battle lasted only half an hour, and not a single man of our infantry was engaged, it having marched towards Liegnitz.

The brigade of General Von Ziethen alone remained on the heights behind Golsdorff.

Extract of a Dispatch from General Viscount Cathcart to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters, Ober-Gröditz, near Schweidnitz, June 1, 1813.

My dispatches* by the Messenger Vick, who left me at Goldberg on the 25th ultimo, informed your Lordship of the engagements with the enemy which took place on the preceding days, and of the general state of military operations.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the several relations which have been published at the Russian head-quarters of these affairs, together with that of a recent and brilliant success, which has been obtained by the exertions and talent of Gen. Count M. Woronzow.

The Emperor moved on the 25th to Jauer, on the 27th to Striegau, and on the 28th to Schweidnitz, and their Majesties have fixed their quarters (yesterday in the evening) in the village of Ober-Gröditz, between Schweidnitz and Reichenbach.

Buonaparte continues to follow with his whole force, but has met with very severe checks in every enterprise he has undertaken, and has had no success. Your Lordship will observe that there have been three halting days.

The army is now concentrated in an excellent position, where nature has been assisted by art.

General Bulow's, and some inferior corps, are in rear of the enemy, and on the line of his communication, where they daily do him considerable injury.

By the arrival of a corps and of several battalions, the Russian army is stronger than it was on the 21st ultimo.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

General Woronzoff has had a very brilliant affair: with a single regiment of Uhlans, and some Cossacks, he surprised, at Keunerea, on the left bank of the Elbe, the General of Division Poinsot, who commanded a corps of cavalry of seven hundred men. He made prisoners twenty-one officers and three hundred men; the rest were killed.

Narrative of the Events of the 19th May, 1813.

The advices brought on the 18th uniformly confirmed what had been conjectured from previous reconnoissances, that the enemy had drawn together all his forces to attack the combined army which was bivouac'd between Bautzen and Weissenberg, and which was disposed in the following manner: the advanced-guard,

* Lord Cathcart's report of the battle of Bautzen was not received till some days after that of Sir Charles Stewart, which appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 8th inst.

under the orders of Gen. Miloradovitch, occupied the town and the heights on the left. The corps of General Kleist, in a line with the advanced-guard, occupied the heights on the right of the town; these two corps having the defile of the Spree immediately in their front. The corps of General Blücher was posted on the heights of Krakwitz. The left wing, under the orders of Prince de Gortschakoff, rested on some woody heights. Detachments of cavalry were placed on the heights and in the vallies, with which the mountains are intersected, and extended themselves to the frontiers of Bohemia. The Russian guard and the cavalry formed the reserve.

The same day, the 18th, it was ascertained that the corps of Lauriston had marched from Senftenberg to Hoyoswerda, and had been followed by another corps, which some said to be Victor's, others Sebastiani's. The force of Lauriston was calculated at 14,000 men, the other corps at 20,000 men; they were supposed to be a day's march distant from each other.

It was immediately decided to march to meet the first corps, and to attack it before it could form its junction near Bautzen. It was hoped that this corps would be beaten before it had time to join the other corps. The troops under the orders of Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'Yorck, were detached in consequence, in the night of the 18th and 19th, to attack the enemy, who had advanced on the side of Hoyoswerda. They had orders, as soon as the expedition was over, to return immediately to the principal army, to wait with united forces the attack of the enemy in the position chosen for this purpose. Lauriston, however, had already pushed his march towards Bautzen, and had brought up the corps which followed him, in such a manner, that they were engaged with the enemy near Königswarta and Weissig, that is to say, General Barclay near Königswarta with the corps of Lauriston, and General D'Yorck near Weissig, with the corps much more considerable, which had drawn near to Lauriston. The enemy was consequently infinitely superior in number, and particularly on the side of General D'Yorck; they, however, immediately determined to attack; and at the same time that General Barclay attacked the corps of Lauriston, General D'York vigorously attacked that of Sebastiani, thereby to support General Barclay. The combat was warm; it terminated at ten o'clock at night. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 3000 men killed and wounded; seven pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners taken, among whom are the General of Divison Péguerie, the Generals of Brigade Martelli, Bélétier, and St. Andreas. The expedition was ended with this success, and the two Generals, conformably to their instructions, retired towards the position.

Only six pieces of cannon have been brought away, which arrived with the prisoners, the seventh having been destroyed.

Narrative of the Events of the 20th May.

The 20th, the two detached corps were scarcely returned to their position near Gottameldа, when about noon the enemy advanced in columns on Bautzen, and attacked, under the protection of a brisk cannonade, the advanced-guard, commanded by Generals Miloradovitch and Kleist. The determination of the latter obstinately to defend the heights situated on the side of Bautzen, occasioned a most animated and glorious combat. He had to fight an enemy, without exaggeration, four times as strong as himself, yet he did not fall back to the position until four o'clock in the afternoon, after the enemy had entirely turned his left, and after having resisted the most vigorous attacks on his right flank and front. The obstinacy with which the Prussian General Kleist, and the Russian Generals Rüdiger and Roth, and Colonel Marcoff, defended those heights, and the conduct of the troops on the occasion, excited the admiration of the whole army.

Whilst the attack was made on this point, the enemy was making another on the centre and left; but there also he was vigorously received by Count Miloradovitch and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and constantly repulsed. It being very late, his tirailleurs endeavoured, in the dark, to gain the woody mountains which command our extreme left, to alarm us with the fear of being turned on that side. The Prince of Wirtemberg sent some tirailleurs to drive them back. The Emperor sent there Colonel Michaud, one of his Aides-de-Camp, to direct the movements; and the French were driven back as far as the defile of the mountains by which they made the attack.

The engagement which the enemy had maintained on the points before mentioned lasted until ten o'clock at night, with an uninterrupted fire of artillery and musketry; it must have cost him 6000 men, as he was obliged to force the defile of the Spree under the fire of our cannon and small arms. On the left wing the corps

of the Prince of Wirtemberg fought with the same perseverance and courage, as that of General Kleist did on the right.

Journal of the 21st of May, 1813.

NIGHT put an end to the combat of the 20th: nothing had yet taken place out of the position. The 21st, at half past four in the morning, the enemy commenced by attacking the left, seconded by a brisk fire of tirailleurs, which he had posted in the mountains, where he had also pushed forward some men to Cunevalde, to annoy us upon this flank. The Count de Milaradovitch and the Prince of Wirtemberg, nevertheless, repelled with intrepidity all the attacks on this side: they were renewed with the same vivacity at mid-day.

However between six and seven o'clock, the attack had equally commenced by a brisk cannonade, and a smart fire of musketry, upon the right wing of the line, where the corps were posted under the orders of General Barclay de Tolly. The enemy was infinitely superior in numbers, and endeavoured, protected by the forest which covered him, to outflank this corps. The General Barclay de Tolly was posted on the heights, where there is a windmill near Gleina. He extended his line during the battle, towards the height, situated near Baruth, named La Voigtshütte. It was necessary to reinforce this corps. It was accomplished: General Kleist received orders to carry his troops to that point. He made an attack as brisk as well combined, and forced the enemy to renounce the advantages which his superiority of numbers gave him. General Blücher sustained this attack with his two brigades, and by this sudden movement the enemy was obliged to give up his project of turning the right wing, as he had been, that of turning the left.

During all these attacks, he kept up a continual fire of artillery and small arms, principally upon the centre, upon which, however, he made no positive attempt. Suddenly, the attack began upon the heights of Krakwitz, which General Blücher's corps occupied. He took advantage of the moment when this General left this position, with a part of his corps, to sustain that of General Barclay de Tolly, for the purpose of a vigorous attack. The enemy approached the heights, from three sides at once, with the greatest part of his forces, which had formed into three columns for the attack, which established on this point a decided superiority. The tirailleurs posted themselves in the village of Krakwitz. General d'York arrived to their relief, and the village was retaken. The troops defended these heights with an obstinacy beyond example. Four battalions of the Russian guards advanced to sustain General Blücher. In the meantime, the left wing, under the orders of Count de Milaradovitch, had pushed forward, taken many cannon from the enemy, destroyed some battalions, and was in advance.

The conflict became more sanguinary every moment. The instant was arrived wherein it was necessary to bring all our means into action, and risk all, or put an end to the battle. We determined upon the latter. To expose all to the hazard of a single day would have been to play the game of Napoleon; to preserve our forces to reap advantages from a war more difficult to the enemy as it is prolonged, is that of the allies. We commenced a retreat. We made it in full day-light, under the eyes of the enemy, at seven in the evening, as upon a parade, without his being able to gain possession of a single trophy, whilst the combined army had taken from him in these three memorable days, by the valour and constancy of the troops, twelve pieces of cannon, made three thousand prisoners, amongst whom are four Generals, and many officers of distinction. The least exaggerated accounts state the loss of the French at fourteen thousand men, that of the allies does not exceed six thousand.

Nothing could equal the courage and perseverance with which the army fought, but the *sang froid* and order with which it retired.

The spirit of the troops is the same as on the first day of the campaign.

Narrative of the Events of the 22d May, 1813.

The army had fallen back before night on Weissenberg. But the advanced corps continued to occupy the front in advance of Wurschen until morning, when they commenced their movement on Reichenbach. The enemy's army, commanded by Napoleon in person, then pushed forward in the hope of cutting off Count Milaradovitch, with the victorious troops of the left wing, who had orders to march on Reichenbach by the road of Löbau. This enterprise was defeated by the activity and prudence of the chiefs. A part of our troops had taken up a position behind Reichenbach, whilst the advanced guard defended that place. The enemy

endeavoured to dislodge them by demonstrations of cavalry and the fire of artillery; the attempt continued without effect, till the moment when a strong column of infantry began to deploy; the troops then fell back behind the town, leaving only two battalions of chasseurs to defend the entrance of the defiles. These two battalions made such an obstinate resistance, that the enemy was obliged to advance in considerable strength; at length he thought his cavalry could act with effect. He ordered a corps to charge and to pass through Reichenbach; the attack was received by a body of cavalry destined to cover the chasseurs, and of that of the enemy which had entered Reichenbach, scarcely a man escaped the Russian charge, and the fire of the infantry.

This reverse irritated Napoleon; eight hundred men of the guard, with a regiment of lancers, supported by two or three thousand horse, attempted to turn and take in the rear a battery, which had been placed on an eminence on the left. General Colbert conducted this attack. Our cavalry was obliged to give way, but an instant after a regiment of hussars, and a party of Cossacks were on the flank of Napoleon's guards; other detachments threw themselves forward, and the enemy was put in complete rout, after having lost some hundreds of men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The following morning the rear-guard continued its march on Gorlitz, without the enemy daring to annoy it, and in this manner the combined armies have executed their movements from Bautzen, without having lost even the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Affair of the Advance-Guard of the 26th May, 1813.

The skirmishes and daily affairs of advance-guards, which always cost the enemy more or less men, have had, during the retreat, the most complete success. The 26th, Marshal Ney wished to press before our rear-guard in the neighbourhood of Haynau. The ground was favourable for him on the other side of the village, it was so for us on this side. He was drawn thither and the cavalry.

We took from the enemy eleven pieces of cannon and their caissons, and made a number of prisoners; Marshal Ney, who was at the head of the troop, saved himself with difficulty. In the moment of the attack, the Cossacks having turned Haynau, had entered the French bivouacs and destroyed every thing there. The main body of Marshal Ney then put itself in motion to rally his advance-guard. General Blücher commanded the rear-guard in person.

Upon the flank and in the rear of the enemy the war of partizans has resumed its activity, as the ground is more open. General Kaisaroff, who had moved upon the flank of the French with his flying corps, sent a detachment on the road from Reichenbach to Görlitz, and surprised a convoy of artillery.

We took from the enemy two guns, spiked six, and blew up his caissons. The Colonel of artillery, Lassot, who commanded the French convoy, was killed, as also a General who followed in a carriage. More than three hundred men remained on the spot. The Russian detachment has brought away eighty prisoners, who are already arrived with the two guns.

War-Office, June 22, 1813.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Inglis to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shum, promoted. Commission dated June 17, 1813.— . . . . . Nagle, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Harrison, promoted. Dated as above.

4th do.—Captain William Keary, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Bradshaw, who exchanges. Dated as above.

5th do.—Captain George Bradshaw, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Keary, who exchanges. Dated as above.—Serjeant-Major . . . . . . Cochrane to be Regimental Quarter-Master, vice Haslam, placed upon half-pay. Dated as above.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Thomas Armstrong, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase. Dated as above.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant James John Fraser to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Shore, who retires. Dated as above.—Cornet Robert Douglas, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farquharson, who retires. Dated as above.

9th do.—Gentleman Cadet B. C. Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Allen, promoted. Dated as above.

12th do.—Ogle Wallace, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Frost, promoted. Dated as above.

13th do.—Lieutenant James Lennox to be Captain of a Troop, without purchase, vice Boyse, promoted. Dated June 17, 1813.

18th do.—Lieutenant Edward Scott, from the 5th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Lynch, who exchanges. Dated as above.

Staff Corps of Cavalry—Lieutenant W. B. Hook, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—John Tipping, Gent. to be Cornet. Dated as above.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant John Williams to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Henderson, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign Andrew Simpson, to be Lieutenant, vice Williams. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet James Butler, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Simpson. Dated as above.

8th do.—Assistant-Surgeon John Douglas, from the 46th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated as above.

9th do.—Lieutenant John Shelton to be Captain of a Company, vice Robertson, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign Robert Morrant to be Lieutenant, vice Shelton. Dated as above.—Edward Kenny, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Morrant. Dated as above.

18th do.—Ensign William R. Little to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Connor, who retires. Dated as above.

23d do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sutton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Wyatt, appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District. Dated as above.—Brevet Major John Thomas Leahy to be Major, vice Sutton. Dated as above.—First Lieutenant Gordon W. F. Booker, to be Captain of a Company, vice Leahy. Dated as above.—Second Lieutenant Albert Gledstanes to be First Lieutenant, vice Booker. Dated as above.

29th do.—Ensign George Ford to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hay, promoted in the 11th Foot. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants.

31st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant E. M. Fitz Gerald, from the 96th Foot, vice Blayney, who exchanges. Dated June 16, 1813.—Ensign George L'Estrange, by purchase, vice Gethin, promoted. Dated June 17, 1813.

43d do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Patrickson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated as above.—Brevet Major John Duffy to be Major, vice Patrickson. Dated as above.

45th do.—Ensign A. Leckey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Harris, promoted. Dated as above.—William Carstairs, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Leckey. Dated as above.

46th do.—Hospital-Assistant to the Forces Samuel Hood to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Douglas, appointed to the 8th Foot. Dated as above.

48th do.—Ensign William Kenworthy, from the 2d Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

56th do.—Ensign B. Alexander to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Alder, who retires. Dated as above.

58th do.—Hospital-Mate Robert Starke to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bampfield, promoted on the Staff. Dated as above.

59th do.—Captain F. W. Hoysted to be Major, without purchase, vice Macpherson, appointed an Inspecting Feld Officer of a Recruiting District. Dated as above.—Lieutenant A. Pilkington to be Captain of a Company, vice Hoysted. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign E. Long, vice Cockburne, promoted. Dated June 16, 1813.—Ensign James Pyne, vice Pilkington. Dated June 17, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Peter Mayne, Gent. vice Long. Dated June 16, 1813.—James Ralph, Gent. vice Pyne. Dated June 17, 1813.

66th do.—Edward Beauchamp St. John, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kingsmill, promoted. Dated as above.

67th do.—Henry Richardson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sutherland, promoted. Dated as above.

69th do.—John Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Read, promoted in the 12th Foot. Dated as above.

72d do.—William Fitz Gerald, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carey, who retires. Dated as above.

79th do.—Lieutenant William Cameron to be Captain of a Company, vice Ewen Cameron, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign W. A. Riach to be Lieutenant,

vice Cameron. Dated as above.—Charles James M'Lean, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Riach. Dated June 17, 1813.

83d do.—Ensign Herbert Wyatt to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Richardson, appointed to the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.—Thomas Peter Grieves, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wyatt. Dated as above.

90th Regiment of Foot—Captain A. Thistlethwayte, from the 97th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in the 7th West India Regiment. Dated as above.

93d do.—Bruce Lamb, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Armet, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

95th do.—Second Lieutenant John Gossett to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cuyler, promoted in the 69th Foot. Dated as above.

96th do.—Lieutenant Ralph Blayney, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitz Gerald, who exchanges. Dated as above.

104th do.—Lieutenant George Jobbling to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Hunter, promoted. Dated as above.

5th West India Regiment—Lieutenant Henry Edward Lynch, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Scott, who exchanges. Dated as above.

3d Garrison Battalion—Lieutenant Donald Robertson, from half-pay of the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Kirby, who exchanges. Dated as above.

10th Royal Veteran Battalion—Lieutenant Robert Hobson, from the Royal York Rangers, to be Lieutenant, vice Abbott, deceased. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Captain Augustus Baron Reizenstein to be Major, vice Maydell, promoted in the 2d Dragoons. Dated June 13, 1813.—Lieutenant Hartwig de Witzendorff to be Captain of a Troop, vice Reizenstein. Dated June 13, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

Cornet William Mackenzie, vice Witzendorff. Dated June 13, 1813.—Cornet Offa Kuhlman, vice Phibbs, who resigns. Dated June 15, 1813.

4th Battalion of the Line—Frederick Augustus Mohr, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sicbold, promoted. Dated June 15, 1813.

To be Lieutenants.

Dillon's Regiment—Ensign William Bate. Dated June 14, 1813.—Ensign J. D. Walter. Dated June 15, 1813.—Ensign H. S. Maxwell. Dated June 16, 1813.

To be Ensign.

Ensign G. B. Pajas, from half-pay of the late Regiment of Malta, vice Bate. Dated June 15, 1813.—Anthony Dicenta, Gent. vice Walter. Dated June 16, 1813.—Gustavus Nagel, Gent. vice Maxwell. Dated June 17, 1813.

Meuron's Regiment—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Meuron Bayard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. Dated June 17, 1813.—Captain C. E. de May Duzisdorff to be Major, vice Bayard. Dated as above.—Lieutenant F. L. Bourgeois to be Captain of a Company, vice De May Duzisdorff. Dated as above.

BREVET.

Colonel Augustus Fitz Gerald, on the half-pay of the 107th Foot, to be Major-General in the Army. Dated June 4, 1813.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Crump, on the half-pay of Ogle's, late Levy, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated as above.—Brevet Major George Grogan to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated as above.—Captain John Hare, of the 27th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated July 17, 1813.—Brevet Major James Malcolm, of the Royal Marines, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated June 4, 1813.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff-Surgeon George Denecke, M. D. to be Physician to the Forces, vice Tice, promoted. Dated June 17, 1813.—Assistant-Surgeon H. V. Haskins, from the 87th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Adams, promoted in the 4th Ceylon Regiment. Dated as above.—George Inglis, Gent. to be Hospital-Assistant to the Forces. Dated June 7, 1813.

MEMORANDUM.

Cornet Barber, of the 6th Dragoons, and Captain Malone, and Lieutenant Bernan, of the 98th Foot, are superseded, being absent without leave.

The date of Ensign Macdonald's commission in the 53d Foot, is the 1st June 1812, and not the 1st June 1813, and of Lieutenant William's commission in the 56th Foot, is the 15th May 1812, and not the 15th May 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 19th instant.

Office of Ordnance, June 19, 1813.

Medical Establishment for the Military Department of the Ordnance.

Temporary Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Haswell Quigley to be Second Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kemball, resigned. Dated June 11, 1813.—Temporary Assistant-Surgeon James Parratt to be Second Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Glashan, appointed Surgeon to the Forces under Marshal Sir W. Beresford. Dated as above.

1st West York Militia—David Mac Pollock, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 25, 1813.—Thomas Lowry, Gent. to be do. Dated March 26, 1813.—John Corney Kemp, Gent. to be do. Dated April 13, 1813.—Archibald Hart, Gent. to be do. Dated April 21, 1813.

2d West York Militia—Joseph Singlehurst, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 14, 1813.

Wakefield Regiment of Local Militia—Major Benjamin Dealtry to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated December 2, 1812.—Quarter-Master Samuel Thomas to be Lieutenant. Dated January 6, 1813.—Ensign Joseph Bedford Foster to be do. Dated March 25, 1813.—Ensign John Young to be do. Dated April 24, 1813.—Samuel Ogden, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 25, 1813.—José Luis Fernandes, Gent. to be do. Dated March 26, 1813.—John Scholey, Gent. to be do. Dated March 27, 1813.

Claro Regiment—Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated January 7, 1813.—William Dawson, Esq. to be Captain. Dated February 26, 1813.—Ensign William Turner to be Lieutenant, vice Groves, resigned. Dated March 19, 1813.—Ensign Frederick William Schaak to be do. vice Auton, resigned. Dated March 20, 1813.—Ensign John Bernard to be do. vice Russell, resigned. Dated April 6, 1813.—Anthony Dawson, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 26, 1813.—John Snowden, Gent. to be do. Dated February 27, 1813.—Henry Carter, Gent. to be do. Dated February 28, 1813.—George Peacock, Gent. to be do. vice Donkin, promoted. Dated March 19, 1813.—William Williamson, Gent. to be do. vice Turner, promoted. Dated April 6, 1813.

Staincross and Osgoldcross Regiment—William Thompson, jun. Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated April 17, 1813.—Thomas Walker, Gent. to be do. vice Emmerson, resigned. Dated May 10, 1813.

West Halifax Regiment—James Moore, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated December 24, 1812.—Major Stansfield Rawson to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated May 8, 1813.—Stansfield Rawson, Esq. to be Major. Dated December 24, 1812.—John Cartwright, Esq. to be do. Dated May 8, 1813.—James Holroyde, Esq. to be Captain. Dated December 24, 1812.—William Patchett, Esq. to be do. Dated December 25, 1812.—Thomas Sutcliffe, Esq. to be do. Dated December 26, 1812.—Robert Stansfield, Esq. to be do. Dated December 27, 1812.—Edward Furguson, Esq. to be do. Dated December 28, 1812.—John Priestley, Esq. to be do. Dated December 29, 1812.—Lieutenant William Wainhouse to be Captain. Dated May 8, 1813.—Lieutenant John Murgatroyd to be do. Dated May 9, 1813.—Lieutenant William Moore to be do. Dated May 10, 1813.—Samuel Farrar, Esq. to be do. Dated May 11, 1813.—Samuel Stead, Esq. to be do. vice Holroyd, resigned. Dated May 12, 1813.—Robert Hardman, Esq. to be do. vice Sutcliffe, resigned. Dated May 13, 1813.—William Wainhouse, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated December 24, 1812.—Samuel Crosley, Gent. to be do. Dated December 25, 1812.—John Murgatroyd, Gent. to be do. Dated December 26, 1812.—John Sutcliffe, Gent. to be do. Dated December 27, 1812.—William Moore, Gent. to be do. Dated December 28, 1813.—James Moore, jun. Gent. to be do. Dated December 29, 1812.—Richard Sutcliffe, Gent. to be do. Dated December 30, 1812.—Samuel Wood, Gent. to be do. Dated December 31, 1812.—Joshua Buckshaw, Gent. to be do. vice Wainhouse, promoted. Dated May 8, 1813.—Ensign John Walker to be do. vice Murgatroyd, promoted. Dated May 9, 1813.—William Ingham, Gent. to be do. vice Moore, promoted. Dated May 10, 1813.—Quarter-Master James Holroyde to be do. Dated as above.—Benjamin Ellison, Gent. to be do. Dated May 24, 1813.—Jeremiah Carter, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated December 24, 1812.—John Walker, Gent. to be do. Dated December 25, 1812.—William Robinson, Gent. to be do. Dated May 8, 1813 George Shaw, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated May 24, 1813.

Halifax Regiment—John Charles Ramsden, Esq. to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Horton, resigned. Dated March 19, 1813.—Lieutenant Fenton Lambert to be Captain, vice Hoyle, deceased. Dated April 5, 1813.—Lieutenant George Pollard to be do. vice Dyson, deceased. Dated April 6, 1813.

Morley Regiment—William Thompson Lee, Esq. to be Captain. Dated February 24, 1813.—Ensign James Tong to be Lieutenant. Dated March 2, 1813.—John Horncastle, Gent. to be do. Dated May 5, 1813.—William Birkby, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 1, 1813.—Joseph Cockhill, Gent. to be do. Dated February 24, 1813.—Benjamin Ellison, Gent. to be do. Dated February 25, 1813.—John Charles Bean, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 26, 1813.—William Harding Bradbury, Gent. to be do. Dated April 5, 1813.—John Cockhill, Gent. to be do. Dated May 5, 1813.

Strafforth and Tickhill Regiment—John Sparrow Stovin, Esq. to be Captain, vice Benson, resigned. Dated March 2, 1813.—Philip Danvers Hackett, Esq. to be do. by Brevet. Dated May 18, 1813.—John Wilson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated May 15, 1813.—Quarter-Master Wm. Dyson to be do. Dated May 18, 1813.

Craven Regiment—Captain Lister Ellis to be Major, vice Birtwistle, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.—Lieut. William Moorhouse to be Captain. Dated May 5, 1813.—Lieut. Josiah Cooper to be do. Dated May 6, 1813.—Lieut. John Spencer to be do. Dated May 7, 1813.—Adjutant and Lieutenant David Hewitt to be do. by Brevet. Dated May 20, 1813.—James Shaw, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 6, 1813.—Quarter-Master Thomas Dawson to be do. Dated as above.

City of York Regiment—The Hon. Martin Hawke to be Major. Dated May 10, 1813.—Adjutant George Lutton to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated March 2, 1813.—Charles Fisher, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 19, 1813.—Preston Hornby, Gent. to be do. Dated May 5, 1813.

Agbrigg Regiment—Captain John Roberts to be Major, vice Dyson, deceased. Dated April 8, 1813.—Captain William North to be do. vice Woolley, deceased. Dated April 9, 1813.—Adjutant John Littlewood to be Captain, by Brevet. Dated May 18, 1813.—John Clarkson, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 8, 1813.—Hammond Platt, Gent. to be do. Dated April 9, 1813.

1st Leeds Regiment—Charles Lee, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Lupton, resigned. Dated May 8, 1813.

2d Leeds Regiment—Ensign John Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Richie, resigned. Dated May 8, 1813.—Ensign John Whitley to be do. vice Carr, resigned. Dated May 9, 1813.—Ensign Edward Bracken to be do. vice Watkinson, resigned. Dated May 10, 1813.—John Kirby, Gent. to be do. vice Wade, resigned. Dated May 11, 1813.—George Smith, Gent. to be do. vice Butterworth, resigned. Dated May 12, 1813.—John Rayner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Samuel Smith, promoted. Dated May 8, 1813.

Northern Regiment of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. Martin Hawke to be Captain. Dated April 9, 1813.

Wharfdale Volunteer Infantry—Robert Alexander, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated February 13, 1813.

Skyrack Volunteer Infantry—John Cookson, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated December 16, 1812.

4th Regiment of Surry Local Militia—John Laing, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated June 8, 1813.

Stirlingshire Militia—James Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 13, 1813.

Local Militia—David Cochran, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 28, 1813.—John M'Lellan, Gent. to be do. Dated May 31, 1813.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From Tuesday, *June* 22, *to* Saturday, *June* 26, 1813.

Foreign Office, June 26, 1813.

THE following copy and extract of dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, K.B. have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, dated

Head-Quarters, Reichenbach, June 6, 1813.—My Lord, The enemy continued in its positions in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz until this day, when the Ar-

mistice agreed on by the contending forces was made known. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia have fixed their head-quarters at country houses near this place; General Wittgenstein's corps d'armée, with General Blücher's, remain at Schweidnitz and its neighbourhood. General Barclay de Tolly has his head-quarters here.

It appears the enemy had detached a corps, immediately preceding the Armistice, against Boistch and Bülow, and a sharp affair occurred with the former, who fell back some short distance, being greatly overpowered by numbers. The operations of the above Generals in the rear of the enemy still continued to alarm him, and to be attended with the greatest success, which probably forced him to detach.

Various partizan corps have brought in many prisoners within these few last days.

A brilliant achievement of General Czernichef's, at Halberstadt, your Lordship will hear of before this dispatch can reach you, so I do not recapitulate it.

CHARLES STEWART.

Head-Quarters, Reichenbach, June 6, 1813.—The Allies in a few short weeks have given two decided battles to infinitely superior numbers; no day has passed without trophies of victory arriving at the head-quarters of the army—no day has gone by without affairs or skirmishes in which they have uniformly had the advantage. Committed to a desperate battle at Lutzen, where they triumphantly stood and conquered, and from which the difficulty of getting up ammunition alone obliged them to retire, they executed the passage of the Elbe, than which no more difficult operation can be conceived, in the presence of a superior enemy, and traversed an extent of country of nearly three hundred miles, retiring, contending position after position, and carrying with them between six and seven hundred pieces of cannon, without losing a gun or sacrificing any of their baggage.

War-Office, June 26, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the 3d Royal Lancashire Militia being in future styled "The 3d or Prince Regent's Own Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia."

Royal East Gloucester Local Militia—Robert Jackman, Esq. to be Captain, vice Little, resigned. Dated May 5, 1813.—James Dowle, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Veralst, promoted. Dated as above.—David Walker, Gent. to be do. vice Newman, resigned.—Dated May 6, 1813.—William Taylor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dowle, promoted. Dated May 4, 1813.—William Browning, Gent. to be do. vice Butt, promoted. Dated May 5, 1813.—William Gardiner, Gent. to be do. vice James, resigned. Dated May 6, 1813.—John Knight Griffith, Gent. to be do. vice Collier, resigned. Dated May 7, 1813.

Royal North Gloucester—James Holland, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 20, 1813.—William Thomas, Gent. to be do. Dated May 21, 1813.

1st Regiment of North York Local Militia—Captain John Coulton to be Major. Dated June 11, 1813.

5th Regiment—George Beswick, jun. Esq. to be Captain. Dated June 9, 1813.

2d or Duke of York's Troop of Dereham Yeomanry Cavalry—Edmund Wodehouse, Esq. to be Captain, vice Knudson, resigned. Dated June 14, 1813.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry—Captain Edmund Wodehouse to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Coke, resigned. Dated June 15, 1813.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Published by Authority.*

From SATURDAY, *June* 26, *to* TUESDAY, *June* 29, 1813.

War-Office, June 29, 1813.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant George Thorpe, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Stallard, deceased. Commission dated June 24, 1813.

3d do.—Lieutenant Edward Quillinan, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated as above.

5th do.—Captain William Spooner, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, without purchase, vice Irwin, promoted. Dated as above.

3d Regiment of Dragoons—Captain H. Barrington to be Major, by purchase, vice Newport, promoted in the 9th Light Dragoons. Dated June 24, 1813.—Lieut. William Bragge to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Barrington. Dated as above.—Jeffries Kingsley, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Arnold, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Brevet Major George Lawrence to be Major, without purchase, vice Muter, promoted in the 6th Regiment of Dragoons. Dated as above.—Captain F. Goulborn, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, without purchase, vice Lawrence. Dated as above.—George Hussey Packe, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Webster, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated as above.

17th do.—Cornet Benjamin Astley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lahiff, who retires. Dated as above.

18th do.—Lieutenant Hon. L. C. Dawson, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Blaquiere, who exchanges. Dated as above.

20th do.—Cornet P. C. Edwards to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Jones, who resigns. Dated as above.

23d do.—Lieutenant Hon. George Blaquiere, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Dawson, who exchanges. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign James Butler, from the 2d Foot, without purchase, vice Cameron, promoted. Dated June 23, 1813.—Thomas Robert Swinburne, Gent. by purchase, vice Pole, promoted. Dated June 24, 1813.

2d Regiment of Foot . . . . . Robinson, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Butler, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards. Dated as above.

3d do.—Ensign W. Farquharson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mathews, who retires. Dated as above.

5th do.—Ensign C. E. Bolton to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice L'Estrange, who resigns. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Gentleman Cadet George Proctor, from th[illegible] military College, vice Freeborn, who resigns. Dated June 23, 1813.—William Orpe, Gent. vice Bolton. Dated June 24, 1813.

8th do.—Lieutenant Samuel Hooker to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice M'Donnell, promoted in the Glengarry Fencibles. Dated as above.—Ensign Richard Powell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Caleb Powell, who resigns. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Millar, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Powell. Dated as above.

15th do.—Lieutenant John Fisher to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Bozon, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign D. M'Pherson to be Lieutenant, vice Fisher. Dated as above.—Ensign Edward Remon, from the 4th Garrison Battalion, to be Ensign, vice M'Pherson. Dated as above.

18th do.—William Farmerie, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Allix, promoted in the 34th Foot. Dated as above.

24th do.—Lieutenant John J. Grindley to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice White, promoted. Dated as above.

27th do.—Ensign William Harlow Phibbs, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hastings, placed upon half-pay. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

Volunteer Thomas Smith, without purchase, vice Michael Radcliffe, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.—Ensign C. Le Camus de Pontcarre, from Dillon's Regiment, vice Phibbs. Dated June 25, 1813.

33d do.—Charles Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gore, promoted. Dated June 24, 1813.

38th do.—Lieutenant John Willshire to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Vigoreux, promoted in the 30th Foot. Dated as above.

47th do.—Lieutenant George F. Sadlier to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Haynes, promoted. Dated as above.—Ensign Robert Mountain to be Lieutenant, vice Sadlier. Dated as above.—Thomas Bennett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mountain. Dated as above.

49th do.—George Mathew, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Walker, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

52d do.—Ensign John Rogers Griffiths, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

53d do.—Ensign Charles Williams, from the South Hampshire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated June 24, 1813.

57th do.—Lieutenant V. Y. Donaldson to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice M'Gibbon, promoted. Dated as above.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign Peter Reid, vice Watson, placed upon half-pay. Dated June 23, 1813.—Ensign George Lowcay, vice Donaldson. Dated June 24, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

James Ferguson, Gent. vice Reid. Dated June 23, 1813.—Vere Webb, Gent. vice Lowcay. Dated June 24, 1813.

71st do.—Ensign the Hon. Charles Napier, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ness, promoted. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet William Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Napier. Dated as above.

72d do.—Serjeant-Major John Whitaker, from the 76th Foot, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Barwick, promoted in the 79th Foot. Dated as above.

76th do.—Ensign William Smith to be Adjutant, vice Fraser, who resigns the Adjutantcy only. Dated as above.—Gentleman Cadet Robert Stirling, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase. Dated as above.

79th do.—Major Nathaniel Cameron to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Harvey, deceased. Dated as above.—Brevet Major Evan Macpherson, from the 92d Foot, to be Major, vice Cameron. Dated as above.

82d do.—Lieutenant William Sterne to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Fitz-Gerald, promoted. Dated as above.

85th do.—Charles Nayler, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hickson, promoted. Dated as above.

97th do.—Lieutenant Francis de Guilhermy to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Zehender, appointed to the 12th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

100th do.—Lieutenant Vere Fawcett to be Captain of a Company, vice Johnson, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign Edward Hobson to be Lieutenant, vice Fawcett. Dated as above.—Charles Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hobson. Dated as above.

4th Garrison Battalion—George Knox, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Remon, appointed to the 15th Foot. Dated as above.

5th do.—William Beales, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Marston, appointed to the 12th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated as above.

To be Ensigns.

6th Royal Veteran Battalion—Serjeant-Major Peter Bremner, vice Sutherland, deceased. Dated June 23, 1813.—Quarter-Master-Serjeant A. M'Comb, from the Ayrshire Militia, vice M'Pherson, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion. Dated June 24, 1813.

9th do.—Ensign John M'Pherson, from the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Macdougall, placed on the Retired List. Dated as above.

12th do.—Captain Albert Zehender, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Grace, deceased. Dated as above.—Ensign John Marston, from the 5th Garrison Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Light, placed on the Retired List. Dated as above.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles—Ensign Alex. Macbean, from the Stormont Militia of Upper Canada, to be Ensign, vice Kerr, deceased. Dated as above.

Canadian Fencibles—Alexander Wilkinson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Duchesnay, who resigns. Dated March 25, 1813.

Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles—Captain Robert M'Douall, from the 8th Foot, to be Major. Dated June 24, 1813.—Simon Fraser, Gent. to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank. Dated March 25, 1813.

BREVET.

To be Major-Generals in the Army.

Colonel Arthur Aylmer, on half-pay 68th Foot. Dated June 4, 1813.—Colonel John Hall, on half-pay 20th Foot. Dated as above.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital-Assistants for General Service.

Andrew Huggan, Gent. Dated June 21, 1813.—Andrew Ferguson, Gent. Dated as above.—William C. Marchante, Gent. Dated as above.—William Forsyth, Gent. Dated as above.—William Stoddart, Gent. Dated as above.—Peter Finlayson, Gent. Dated as above.—John Grierson, Gent. Dated as above.

The King's German Legion.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Adolphus Bock, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Adams, appointed to the 3d Dragoons. Dated June 20, 1813.

1st Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Ernest Cordemann to be Captain of a Troop, vice G. Krauchenberg, promoted in the 3d Light Dragoons. Dated as above.—Cornet Frederick Holzermann to be Lieutenant, vice Cordemann. Dated as above.

2d do.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Baron Linsingen, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Rodewald, placed upon half-pay. Dated as above.

3d do.—Brevet Major George Krauchenberg, from the 1st Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Linsingen, promoted in the 2d Light Dragoons. Dated as above.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry—John Frederick Kuntze, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Meyer, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated as above.

Dillon's Regiment—Serjeant-Major . . . . . Dennis, from the 10th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Camus de Pontcarré, appointed to the 27th Foot. Dated June 25, 1813.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant Brenan, of the 98th Foot, who was superseded, as stated in the Gazette of the 22d instant, is reinstated in his rank.

The date of Ensign Armstrong's commission in the Royal York Rangers, and of Paymaster Lawton's commission in the Bourbon Regiment, is the 10th June 1813.

The date of Lieutenant Blayney's commission in the 96th Foot, is the 16th June 1813, and not the 17th June 1813, as stated in the Gazette of the 22d inst.

Errata in the Gazettes of the 19th and 22d instant.

78th Foot—For *Joseph* Burton, Gent. to be Ensign, &c. read *Judge* Burton, Gent. to be Ensign, &c.

18th do.—For Ensign W. R. Little to be Lieutenant, *by* purchase, vice O'Connor, who retires, read Ensign W. R. Little, to be Lieutenant *without* purchase, &c.

Office of Ordnance, June 28, 1813.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Robert D. Storey to be First Lieutenant, vice Coplestone, deceased. Dated March 18, 1813.—Second Lieutenant James Love to be do. vice King, deceased. Dated March 19, 1813.

Arthur Quadley, Gent. to be Supernumerary Adjutant to the South East Regiment of Hants Local Militia. Dated June 22, 1813.

William Bown, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Wirksworth Regiment of Local Militia, in the county of Derby, vice Campbell, resigned. Dated June 25, 1813.

2d Regiment of Bedfordshire Local Militia—William Islip, Esq. to be Captain of a Company, vice Ashwell, resigned. Dated April 28, 1813.

Linlithgowshire Local Militia—Robert Liston, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Spottiswood, promoted. Dated May 17, 1813.—John Trotter, Gent. to be do. vice Kenmore, promoted. Dated May 19, 1813.

Royal Linlithgowshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieutenant Alexander Dudgeon to be Captain, vice Henderson, deceased. Dated June 4, 1813.—Cornet Henry Liston to be Lieutenant, vice Dudgeon, promoted. Dated as above.—John Johnstone Hope, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Liston, promoted. Dated as above.

Herefordshire Militia—Thomas Clutton Salt, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated June 10, 1813.—Thomas Harris Freeman, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Henry Beale, Gent. to be do. Dated March 25, 1813.—William Henry Wilson, Gent. to be do. Dated April 10, 1813.—William Green, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Thomas Harris Freeman, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated March 30, 1813. Francis Allen, Gent. to be do.—Dated April 11, 1813.—Charles Eales, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.—Carroll Satchell, Gent. to be do. Dated June 10, 1813.

1st Regiment of Local Militia—Robert Jones, Esq. to be Captain, vice Gwillim, resigned. Dated May 14, 1813.—John Allen, Esq. to be do. vice Lee, resigned. Dated as above.—William Bennett, Esq. to be do. Dated May 27, 1813.—John Arnold Sanders, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Pritchard, resigned. Dated May 14, 1813.—William Bennett, Gent. to be do. vice Jones, resigned. Dated as above.—Daniel Webb, Gent. to be do. vice Thomas, resigned. Dated as above.—Thomas Gibbons, Gent. to be do. vice Webb, resigned. Dated as above. William Pritchard, Gent. to be do. vice Farmer, resigned. Dated as above.—Theophilus Lane, Gent. to be do. Dated May 27, 1813.—John Powell Price, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated May 14, 1813.

2d Battalion of North Local Militia—Jenkins Williams, Esq. to be Captain. Dated June 12, 1813.—William Jones, Esq. to be do. Dated as above—John Pateshall, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated as above.—Thomas Hill, Gent. to be Ensign. Dated April 6, 1813.—Price Griffiths, Gent. to be do. Dated as above.

The LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, *July* 3, 1813.

Downing-Street, July 3, 1813.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Salvatierra, June 22, 1813, and Irunzun, June 24, 1813.

My Lord,—The enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-General of the army, took up a position, on the night of the 19th instant, in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Arunnez. They occupied with the right of the centre a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve, in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha.

The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary: I reconnoitred the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still remain in it.

We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the Allied Army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under General Murillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body, on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, as that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first, the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Major-General Walker's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, and successively other troops to the same point; and the Allies not only gained, but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. General Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him His Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived he would have rendered the most important services to his country.

Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora, at La Puebla, and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy made repeated attempts to regain.

The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them.

The fourth and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nanclans, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes, and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3d division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, crossed at the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line, to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat in good order, towards Vittoria.

Our troops continue to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions, and Generals Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and Generals Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence on Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Col. Longa, and Gen. Giron, who had been detached to the left under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be in the field in readiness to support Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required.

The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Maior. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied, as têtes-de-pont to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier-Gen. Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Col. Longa, with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major-Gen. Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major-Gen. Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service, the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th Cacadores particularly distinguished themselves. Col. Longa being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor.

As soon as the heights were in our possession, the village of Gamarra Maior was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brigadier-Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musquetry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieutenant-General then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the 1st division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Captain Dubourdieu's brigade, and Captain Ramsay's troop of horse artillery, and, under cover of this fire, Col. Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge: this attack was supported by General Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village Gamarro Maior, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major-General Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve; and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vittoria.

The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued by all till after it was dark.

The movement of the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pampeluna; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole, therefore, of the latter which had not already been taken by the troops, in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on

Aruney, and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had were taken, close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer, only.

The army under Joseph Buonaparte consisted of the whole of the armies of the South and of the center, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. General Foix's division of the army of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilboa, and Gen. Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by Gen. Topin, and Gen. Vandermasen's division of the army of the North.

The 6th division of the Allied Army, under Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina del Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

I cannot extol too highly the good conduct of all the general officers, officers, and soldiers of the army in this action. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill speaks highly of the conduct of Gen. Murillo, and the Spanish troops under his command, and of that of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart, and the Conde d'Amarante, who commanded divisions of infantry under his directions. He likewise mentions the conduct of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. O'Callagan, who maintained the village of Sabijana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, and that of Lieut.-Col. Rooke, of the Adjutant-General's department, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Abercromby, of the Quarter-Master-General's department.

It was impossible for the movements of any troops to be conducted with more spirit and regularity than those of these respective divisions of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-Gen. Charles Baron Alten. These troops marched in echelons of regiments, in two, and occasionally three lines; and the Portuguese troops, in the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Power and Col. Stubbs, led the march with a steadiness and gallantry never surpassed on any occasion.

Major-General the Hon. C. Colville's brigade of the 3d division was seriously attacked, in its advance, by a very superior force, well formed, which it drove in, supported by Gen. Inglis's brigade of the 7th division, commanded by Col. Grant, of the 82d. These officers, and the troops under their command, distinguished themselves.

Major-Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of the light division was, during the advance upon Vittoria, detached to the support of the 7th division, and Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie has reported most favourably of its conduct.

Lieutenant-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham particularly reports his sense of the assistance he received from Col. Delancy, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and from Lieut.-Col. Bouverie, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and from the officers of his personal staff, and from the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Upton, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Major Hope, Assistant-Adjutant, with the 1st division: and Major-Gen. Oswald reports the same of Lieut.-Col. Berkeley, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and Lieut.-Col. Gomm, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department.

I am particularly indebted to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, for the manner in which they have respectively conducted the service entrusted to them since the commencement of the operations, which have ended in the battle of the 21st, and for their conduct in that battle; as likewise to Marshal Sir William Beresford, for the friendly advice and assistance which I have received from him upon all occasions during the late operations.

I must not omit to mention, likewise, the conduct of Gen. Giron, who commands the Galician army, who made a forced march from Orduna, and was actually on the ground in readiness to support Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham.

I have frequently been indebted, and have had occasion to call the attention of your Lordship to the conduct of the Quarter-Master-General Major-Gen. George Murray, who, in the late operations, and in the battle of the 21st instant, has again given me the greatest assistance. I am likewise indebted much to Lord Aylmer, the Deputy-Adjutant-General, and to the Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's Departments respectively, and to Lieut.-Col. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and the Officers of my personal Staff, and to Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers.

Colonel His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my Aide-de-camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence.

Mareschal del Campo Don Luis Wimpfen, and the Inspector-General Don Thomas O'Donoju, and the officers of the Staff of the Spanish army, have invariably rendered me every assistance in their power in the course of these operations; and I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction at their conduct, as likewise with that of Mareschal del Campo Don Miquel de Alava, and of Brigadier-General Don Joseph O'Lawlor, who have been so long and so usefully employed with me.

The artillery was most judiciously placed by Lieut.-Col. Dickson, and was well served, and the army is particularly indebted to that corps.

The nature of the ground did not allow of the cavalry being generally engaged, but the General Officers, commanding the several brigades, kept the troops under their command respectively close to the infantry to support them, and they were most active in the pursuit of the enemy, after they had been driven through Vittoria.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp Captain Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection: he will have the honour of laying at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's Bâton of a Marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operation, and a return of the ordnance and ammunition captured in the action of the 21st. inst.

Abstract of Loss from June 12 to 21.

BRITISH.

2 Serjeants, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 62 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded.

PORTUGUESE.

3 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL LOSS.

Total British Loss—1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 460 rank and file, 92 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 7 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 40 captains, 87 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 5 staff, 123 serjeants, 13 drummers, 2504 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

Total Portuguese Loss—3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 138 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 16 captains, 10 lieutenants, 19 ensigns, 2 staff, 35 serjeants, 1 drummer, 811 rank and file, wounded.

Total Spanish Loss—1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 85 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 453 rank and file, wounded.

Grand Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

N.B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 263 rank and file, have been returned, missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese; it is supposed that the greater number of them lost their regiments in the course of the night, and that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep. Adj.-Gen.

Names of Officers killed.

BRITISH.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant the Hon. G. Thellusson, attached to the 16th Light Dragoons.

12th Light Dragoons—Cornet Hammond.

18th Hussars—Capt. Turing.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Thorn, Adjutant Barker.

5th Foot—Capt. Adams, Ensign Bolton.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenants Harley and Hill.

51st Foot—Lieut. Percy.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Curry.

68th Foot—Capt. Anderson, Ensign Parvin.
71st Foot, 1st. Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Honourable H. Cadogan, Capt. Hall, and Lieut. C. M'Kensey.
82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Carrol.
83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenants Bloxam and Lindsay.
87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Ensign Greedy.
95th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut. L. Campbell.
94th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Enright.

Names of Officers wounded.

BRITISH.

From 12th to 19th June.

3d Dragoons—Captain Sitwell, severely.
95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Haggup, severely.
Brunswick Oels—Lieut. Meger, severely.
1st Royal Scots—Volunteers W. Dobbs and S. Miller, slightly; Volunteer T. Suthrill, severely.
23d Fusileers—Lieut. Sedley, severely.

On the 21st of June.

General Staff—Major-Gen. the Hon. Charles Colville, slightly; Major the Marquis of Tweedale, 44th Regiment, A. Q. M. G. slightly; Capt. T. H. Brown, 23d Fusileers, D. A. A. G. slightly; Capt. Hay, 1st Royal Scots, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Hay, severely; Capt. Bringhurst, 1st Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Fane, slightly; Capt. Hay, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Brisbane, slightly; Capt. Webster, 9th Light Dragoons, Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Long, slightly; Capt. Woodyer, Royal Artillery, slightly.
3d Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W. Stewart, severely.
15th King's Hussars—Captain Hencox, slightly; Lieutenant the Hon. J. Finch, slightly.
16th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Arnold, slightly; Adjutant Barra, slightly.
18th Hussars—Capt. R. Carew, severely (since dead); Cornet Forster, severely.
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. Swaby, severely.
Royal Engineers—Lieut. Wright, slightly.
1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Campbell, severely; Lieut. Glover, severely; Lieutenants Armstrong and Rae, slightly; Lieutenants M'Kellegane and Cross, severely; Ensign Green, slightly.
4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Williamson, Kepping, Ward, and Edgel, severely; Lieut. Hopkins, slightly; Ensign M'Crohan, severely.
5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Bateman, severely; Lieut. Bird, slightly; Lieut. Higgins, severely; Lieut. Welch, very slightly; Lieut. Johnson, severely; Lieut. Galbraith, very slightly.
27th Regt. 3d Batt.—Lieutenants Gordon, Weir, and Hill.
28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Patterson, (Lieutenant-Colonel,) severely; Captains Wilson and Bowles, do.; Lieutenants Wolf, and Morris, do.; Lieut. Gordon, slightly; Lieut. Irwing, severely; Lieutenants Coen, and Burne, slightly; Lieutenants Sweney, and M'Donnell, severely; Lieut. Clark, slightly; Lieut. R. Mitchell, severely; Lieut. Evans, slightly; Lieut. R. H. Mitchell, severely; Ensign Alexander, slightly; Ensign Burn, severely.
31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Girdleston, severely.
34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. Ball, slightly; Lieut. Moggerige, severely; Lieut. Cairnes, slightly.
38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. M'Gill, slightly; Ensign Curren, severely.
39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Carthew, slightly; Captains Walton and Hicks, severely; Lieutenants Mead, Cotty, and Reynolds, severely; Lieutenants Spiers and Baines, slightly.
40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Ellis, severely; Lieut. Gorman, severely; Ensign Fox, severely.
43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Duffey, (Major), slightly; Lieut. Houlton, severely.
45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Ridewood, severely; Lieutenants Bennett and Little, severely; Ensign Edmonds, severely.
47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Hodges and Parsons, slightly; Captain Yates, severely; Lieutenant Short, slightly.
50th do. 1st Batt.—Captains A. Gordon and Gardiner, severely; Lieutenants Bower and Turner, severely; Ensigns Williams and Reid, severely.
51st do.—Ensign J. Campbell, slightly.
52d do. 1st Batt.—Adjutant Jones, severely.
57th do. 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Northey, Dix, and Frances, slightly.

59th do. 2d Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Fane, severely; Major Weir (Lieut.-Col.), severely; Lieutenants M'Gregor and Mayne, severely; Lieutenant Walker, severely (since dead); Lieutenants Langley and M'Pherson, severely; Ensign Pyne, slightly.
60th do. 5th Batt.—Captain Franchiny and Lieut. Joyce, slightly.
66th do. 2d Batt.—Captain Nicholls, severely.
68th do. 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson and Captain Gough, severely; Captain Read, slightly; Lieutenants Sorly and M'Kay, slightly; Ensigns Fawke, Ball, and Stretton, severely; Ensign Skene, slightly; Adjutant Hinds, severely.
71st do. 1st Batt.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cothen, slightly; Captain Read, severely; Captains Pidgeon and Grant, slightly; Lieut. Duff, slightly; Lieut. Fox, severely (since dead); Lieutenants Richards, M'Intyne, Toriarno, Campbell, and Commeline, severely; Lieutenant Cox, severely, and missing.
74th do.—Captain M'Queen, slightly; Captain Ovens, severely; Ensigns Hamilton and shore, severely; Adjutant White, severely.
82d do. 1st Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, severely; Lieutenants Derenzy and Agnew, severely.
83d do. 2d Batt.—Major Widderington, severely; Captain Venables, slightly; Lt. Baldwin, severely; Lieutenant Smith, slightly.
87th do. 2d Batt.—Captains Vandeleur, O'Brien, and King, severely; Lieutenants Higginson and Mountgarret, severely; Lieutenant Dowling, slightly; Ensign Stafford, slightly.
88th do. 1st Batt.—Captain M'Dermot, severely; Lieuts. Flood, Fitzpatrick, and Faires, slightly; Ensign Sanders, severely.
94th do.—Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Captain Cairncross, and Lieutenant M'Arthur, severely; Lieut. Cannon, slightly; Ensigns Stainton and Nairne, severely; Adjutant Jackson, severely.
95th do. 1st Batt.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, severely; Lieutenants Cox, Hopwood, and Gairdner, severely; Lieutenant Lester, slightly.
95th do. 2d Batt.—Captain Jenkins, slightly.
Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain Millins, slightly; Lieutenant Lenhart, severely.
1st Light Batt. King's German Legion—Lieut. Hedeman, slightly.
1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Volunteer Dobbs, severely.
5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Rees, severely.

Names of the Portuguese Officers.

KILLED.

9th Regt. of the Line—Ensign Martinho C. Reyo, Dns. Joâa Matiro.
16th do.—Captain Lynch.
21st do.—Captains Manoel Vicente de Sequera, Carlos Joâa D'Aro; Lieutenant João Palmer.
6th Caçadores—Ensign Antonio Ozzório.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Colonel Harding, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, severely; Captain Fitzgerald, Brigade-Major, slightly.
3d Regiment of the Line—Captain Smith, severely; Lieutenant Jose Vicente Cordor, slightly.
9th do.—Major Ross, Captains J. M. J. Desoure, Frenando de Villar Boâs (since dead), Guilhemy Potter, Lieutenant St. Martino, Querado; Ensigns Tomar J. Mesiell, Ignacio Lopes Bareto, Coaquim Nunes de Malos, and Antonio Pink. da Gema; Adjutant M. S. Gomes.
11th do.—Major Donahoe, slightly; Captain João de Govie, do.; Captain George Shipping, severely; Lieutenant M. Saritos, severely; Lieutenant Luis Pinto, Ensign Jose Anto. Ribeiro, slightly; Ensign Frenando de Govia, severely.
15th do.—Major A. Campbell, severely; Captain B. Baptisto, slightly.
16th do.—Captain Manuel In. J. Xavia, Ensign F. L. Penebra, slightly.
17th do.—Antonio Evage, slightly.
21st do.—Captain Sam. Girnier, Captain A. J. Soeras, Captain Diego Mechad; Lt. Galbrieth, Lieutenant F. de Lima; Ensign J. A. Pinto, Ensign T. de Rango, Ensign A. S. Loevas, Ensign J. P. de Cea, Ensign Jose de Oleveira.
23d do.—Major F. D. Pod Azeo, severely; Captain F. J. Piero, Ensign Salvada de Cunha, Ensign Joaquim Robeira, slightly.
4th Caçadores—Captain M'Gregor, severely, Ensign Frazao, slightly.
7th Caçadores—Captain Thos. Velente, slightly; Lieut. Pedro Pauls, severely; Lieut. F. Cezar, Ensign João Chrisoatoms, slightly.
8th Caçadores—Captain A. Carlos, severely; Ensign Perrara, severely.

11th Caçadores—Lieutenants Antonio Roy da Sa, Pedro D. M. Pioroto, Ensign A. J. Vedal.

SPANISH.

Brigadier-Gen. Pablao Murillo, severely wounded.

The other Spanish officers names not ascertained.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition, captured from the Enemy, in the Action of the 21st June, 1813.

Vittoria, June 23, 1813.

Brass Ordnance on Travelling Guns—28 twelve-pounder guns, 42 eight-pounder, 43 four-pounder guns, 3 eight-inch howitzers, 20 six-inch howitzers, 3 four and two five-inch howitzers, 2 six-inch mortars.—Total 151.

Caissons—56 twelve-pounder guns, 76 eight-pounder guns, 63 four-pounder guns, 7 eight-inch howitzers, 54 six-inch howitzers, 5 four and two five-inch howitzers, 149 small arm ammunition.—Total 415.

Rounds of Ammunition—1936 twelve-pounder guns, 5424 eight-pounder guns, 3434 four-pounder guns, 97 eight-inch howitzers, 3358 six-inch howitzers.—Total, 14,249.

1,973,400 musket-ball cartridges, 40,668lbs. of gunpowder, 56 forage waggons, 44 forge waggons.

R. D. HENAGAN, Commissary Royal Artillery.
A. DICKSON, Lieut.-Col. commanding Artillery.

[*The Details of the returns of the regimental loss will be published hereafter.*]

Irunzun, June 24, 1813.—MY LORD, The departure of Captain Fremantle having been delayed till this day, by the necessity of making up the returns, I have to report to your Lordship, that we have continued to pursue the enemy, whose rear reached Pamplona this day. We have done them as much injury as has been in our power, considering the state of the weather and of the roads, and this day the advanced-guard, consisting of Major-General Victor Baron Alten's brigade, and the 1st and 3d batts. of the 95th regiment, and Major Ross's troop of horse artillery, took from them the remaining gun they had. They have entered Pamplona, therefore, with one howitzer only.

General Clausel, who had under his command that part of the Army of the North, and one division of the Army of Portugal, which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d, when he heard of the action of the preceding day, and finding there the 6th division, which had just arrived, under the command of Major-General the Hon. E. Pakenham, he retired upon la Guardia, and has since marched upon Tudela de Ebro.

It is probable that the enemy will continue their retreat into France.

I have detached General Giron, with the Gallician Army, in pursuit of the convoy, which moved from Vittoria on the morning of the 20th, which I hope he will overtake before it reaches Bayonne.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

DEATHS.

Lieutenant-General.—Carmichael, 2d West India Regt. May 11, 1813.

Colonel.—Grace, 12th Veteran Batt.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Scott, 25th Foot.

Majors.—R. Smith, Royal Marines, July 2, 1813.—Hay, of his wounds, 1st Foot.

Captains.—Carew, of his wounds, 18th Dragoons.—Couran, 1st Foot, June 18.—Graham, 42d Foot.—Johnson, drowned, 100th Foot, March 31.—Cropp, of his wounds, 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion.—Stone, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenants.—Saunders, 9th Foot, June 22, 1813.—Walker, of his wounds, 59th Foot.—Appelius, 60th Foot, July 10.—Young, 65th Foot.—Blundell, killed in a duel, 101st Foot, July 11, 1813.—Drodibussett, Sicilian Regt. Feb. 21, 1813.

Ensigns.—Spear, lost at sea, 62d Foot, Jan. 22, 1813.—Lister, 84th Foot.—Kerr, Royal Newfound. Fencibles.

Surgeon.—Menzies, Fife Militia.

Staff.—Price, Physician to York Hospital.—Lindesay, Deputy Commissary Gen. July 22, 1813.

At Vittoria in Spain, on the 24th of June, in his 24th year, of a wound he received in the glorious battle of Vittoria, on the 21st of June, Captain George Hay, Royal Scots, eldest son and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hay.

On his passage from Gibraltar, Lieut.-Col. Rutherford, late Secretary to that Garrison.

At Demarary, in May last, Major-Gen. Carmichael, Commander of the Forces there.

Suddenly, at Gosport, Capt. Lamb, of the Hereford Militia.

At Edinburgh, on the 31st of July, Mr. C. Paton, second son of Col. Paton, Quarter-Master-General, Bengal.

In consequence of the wounds he received in the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria, Lieut.-Col. Ridgewood, of the 45th Regiment. By his death the service has lost a most active and zealous Officer, of great merit and future promise. He had been in the service of his country from his earliest youth, and by his good qualities had rendered himself beloved by his companions in arms, respected and obeyed by all those under his command: his loss is deeply deplored by his friends, and felt by the corps he commanded.

At Hilsea Barracks, on the 22d of July, Capt. H. Martyn, 11th Regiment.

Of the wounds he received in the memorable battle of Vittoria, Lieut.-Col. Laing Weir, Major of the 59th Regiment.

Killed, on the 6th of June, at the midnight attack upon the American Camp, at Stoney Creek, in Canada, Lieut. Hooker, of the 8th Foot, whilst leading-on a Company to the attack.

MARRIAGES.

At Claverly, Brigade-Major Kane, of the Plymouth Garrison, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Edward F. Taylor, Esq. of Cheeknall, Salop.

At Kinsale, on the 5th of August, Lieutenant James Dowman, of the Royal Marines, to Jane, second daughter of the late James Splaine, Esq.

On the 3d of November, 1812, W. D. Playfair, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Artillery, to Miss Ann Ross, niece of George Rankin, Esq. of that Establishment.

At Walmer, on the 2d of August, John Lightbody, jun. Esq. Surgeon, 23th Regiment, to Mary, third daughter of the late J. Dehany, Esq. of Deal.

On the 6th of August, Lieut. Hunsworth, 39th Regiment, to Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Hetherseth, of Scoulton.

At Castlerea, lately, Capt. Gray, of the Wexford Militia, to Miss Vaugh.

At Dublin, on the 5th of August, G. Hargrove, Esq. Surgeon, Horse Artillery, to Miss Egan.

Rev. John Warneford, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of Col. Sweeting, Woodlands, Somersetshire.

At Edinburgh, on the 27th of July, Capt. Alexander Frazer, 43d Regiment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Capt. James Fyffe, Fifeshire Militia.

At Highworth, on the 12th of August, Lieut.-Col. Jones, late of the 2d or Queen's Own Regiment, to Richarda, daughter of the Rev. W. Wetherell, D.D.

BIRTHS.

At Rochester, on the 4th of August, the lady of Capt. Nicholson, of the Royal Marines, of a son.

At Bermuda, on the 8th of July, the lady of Capt. Carnegie, of the 102d Regt. of a son.

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